# r Itiming Immal,

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1880.

[The MINING JOURNAL is Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper and for Transmission Abroad.]

2347.—Vol. L. JAMES H. CROFTS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,

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acted in all descriptions of MINING Stocks and Shares and Foreign), Consols, Banks, Bonds (Foreign and Colonial), Rail-nsurance, Assurance, Telegraph, Tramway, Shipping, Canal, Gas, and Dock Shares, and all Miscellaneous Shares.

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I. DEALINGS in the following, or part:—

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RAILWAYS—SPECIAL BUSINESS.
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tnightly accounts opened on receipt of the usual cover.

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A List of Investments free on application.

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da, 83. 3d. 50 Frontino, £3 8s. 9d. 40 Port Nigel, 26s. 25 Panys Copper, 22s. 6d. biddated, 11s. 9d. 5 Great Laxey, £19½. 400 Port Phillip, 8s. 3d. 160 Genroy, 16s. 40 Ruby, £73½. 15 Rio Tinto, £13½. 16 Roman Gravels. 16 No. Herodofot, 10s. 6 Therefore, £18½. 16 No. Penstruthal, 31s 6 No. Pens

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Pryf. 20 Grogwinion.
Pryf. 50 Glenroy.
a Moyar. 20 Glenrock,
ath. 25 Hingston Down.
ent. 30 Herodsfoot.
Lovell. 20 Levant.
Drebor. 50 North D'Ereaby.
sene. 50 North D'Ereaby.
sen

90 New Kitty.
50 North Penstruthal.
50 Port Nigel.
70 Prince of Wales.
80 South D'Eresby.
106 South Devon.
50 West Caradon.
75 Wheal Jewell.
50 West Kitty.
50 W. Grnslake (Oliters)
50 West Phomix.
50 Wheal Sisters.
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Business transacted and references exchanged, when satisfactory, in any

See Mr. REYNOLDS's remarks on page 916.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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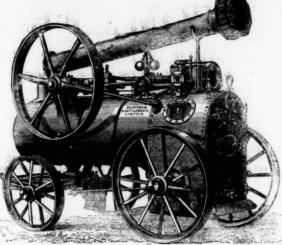
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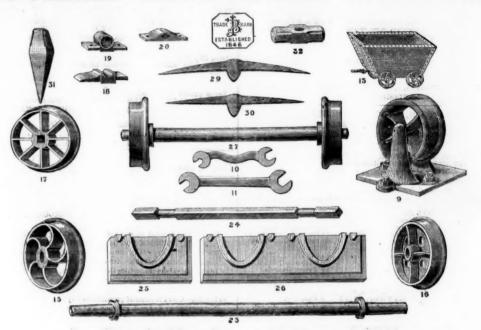
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# PROVINCIAL STOCK AND SHARE MARKETS.

VISH MINE SHARE MARKET .- Mr. JOHN CARTER, mine hare-OENISH MISS (Aug. 12), writes:—There has been scarcely any nge to notice in the Cornish share market during the week. standards remain at 84s., 85s. Closing quotations herewith:—

Be Hills, 4 to 4½; Carn Brea, 77 to 78; Carn Camborne, 2 to 2½; Cook's Kit
### Standan, 1 to 1½; East Pool, 36½ to 37; Killifreth, ½ to ½; Smellanear, 4½

### Cardain, 1 to 1½; East Pool, 36½ to 37; Killifreth, ½ to ½; Smellanear, 4½

### Cardain, 1 to 1½; East Pool, 36½ to 37; Killifreth, ½ to ½; Smoth Penstruthal,

\*\*in New Cook's Kitchen, 77½ to 8; North Busy, 2½ to 2½; North Penstruthal,

\*\*in New Cook's Kitchen, 77½ to 8; South Cardon, 75 to 85; South Condurrow, 9½ to 10;

\*\*in Andrea, ½ to ½; South Cardon, 75 to 85; South Condurrow, 9½ to 10;

\*\*in Andrea, ½ to ½; South Cardon, 75 to 85; South Condurrow, 9½ to 10;

\*\*in Andrea, ½ to 1½; West Poldice, 1½; to 12; West Fances, 13½ to 1½; West Seton, 20

#### Standard S standards remain at 84s., 85s. Closing quotations herewith:

heal Kitty, 5 to 5%; Wheal Frussas, 1 to 12%; Wheal Sisters, 2% to 3; Wheal Frussas, 1 to 12%; Wheal Sisters, 2% to 3; Wheal Julion, 1½ to 2%; July 2%; Osi; Wheal Union, 1½ to 2%; July 2%; Wheal Sisters, 2%; The improvement in our market which occurred in the latter part of last week was but of duration; prices again declined, and but little business has since been short duration; prices again declined, and but little business has since been short duration; prices again declined, and but little business has since been short duration; prices again declined, and but little business has since been above the same short standards have not been altered since the fall of 3s. on Thursday 28. Latter Brea shorts prices and the same short since short since the same short since short since the same short since short since short

Rheil Basset, 931/2 to 32; Wheal Kitty, 5 to 5½; Wheal Uny, 2½ to 3.

— Mr. J. H. Reynolds, stock and share broker, Redruth (Aug. 12), writes:—
he mine share market has been quiet throughout the week, with small business
he mine share market has been quiet throughout the week, with small business
he mine share market has been quiet throughout the week, with small business
he mine share stall. Blue Hills, 4 to 4½; Botallack, 14 to 15; Cara Brea, 77 to 78;
hares at 17.

Blue Hills, 4 to 4½; Botallack, 14 to 15; East Caradon, 1 to 1½; East
book Kitchen, 9½ to 9½; Dolcoath, 54 to 55; East Caradon, 1 to 1½; East
ovell, 1 to 1½; East Pool, 35 to 37; Gunnislake (Clitters), 3½ to 4; Herodsfoot,
y to 4; Killifreth, ¼ to 9; Marke Valley, 1½ to 2½; Morth Herodsfoot, ½ to 5½;
y Cook's Kitchen, 5 to 8½; North Busy, 2½ to 2½; North Herodsfoot, ½ to ½;
y Cook's Kitchen, 6 to 8½; North Busy, 2½ to 2½; North Herodsfoot, ½ to ½;
y Cook's Kitchen, 6 to 8; Pheenix, 4 to 4½; Penhalis, 1½ to 2½; South Caradon,
y to 96; South Condurow, 10 to 10½; South Corton, 14½ to 15½; South Frances,
y to 96; South Condurow, 10 to 10½; West Basset, 16 to 17; West Chiverton, ½ to ½; West
Poster, 13½ to 14½; West Peevor, 9½ to 10; West Seton, 20 to 21; West
bolgus, 52 to 54; Wheal Comford, 3 to 3½; Wheal Grebor,
½ to 4½; Wheal Comford, 3 to 3½; Wheal Grebor,
½ to 4½; Wheal Comford, 3 to 3½; Wheal Grebor,
½ to 4½; Wheal Comford, 3 to 3½; Wheal Grebor,
½ to 4½; Wheal Comford, 3 to 3½; Wheal Grebor,
½ to 4½; Wheal Sisters, 2½ to 3; Wheal
feevor, 3½ to 32½; Wheal Prussia, 1 to 1½; Wheal Sisters, 2½ to 3; Wheal

to 3½; Wheal Prussia, 1 to 1½; Wheal Sisters, 2½ to 3½; Wheal Drussia, 1 to 1½; Wheal Sisters, 2½ to 3; Wheal Iny, 2½ to 3.

—Messrs. ABBOTT and Wickett, stock and share brokers, Redruth (Aug. 12), srites:—The market has been quiet during the past week. There have been a few conquires for East Pool shares at quotations. Subjoined are the closing few conquires for East Pool shares at quotations. Subjoined are the closing few conquires for East Pool shares at quotations. Subjoined are the closing few conquires for East Pool, 33½ to 37; Mellanear, 5 to 5½; New Cook's Richens, 9½ to 5½; Cook's Kitchen, 9½ to 9½; Delocath, 5 to 5½; Sex Pool, 36½ to 37; Mellanear, 5 to 5½; New Cook's Richens, 7½ to 8½; North Busy, 2½ to 2½; Pedn-an-drea, ½ to ½; Pendarves, 8 to 9½; Sast Pool, 36½; South Frances, 119½ to 12; Tincroft, 17½ to 10; X.d., South Crofty, 15 to 15½; South Frances, 119½ to 12; Tincroft, 17½ to 11½; West Basset, 16 to 16½; West Peevor, 9½ to 10; West Frances, 13 to 14; 110; Mest Toigus, 52 to 54; West Seton, 20 to 21; Wheal Agar, 6 to 6½; Wheal Basset, 16 to 16½; West Peevor, 9½ to 10; West Frances, 13 to 14; 110; Mest Peevor, 31½ to 32½; Wheal Prussia, 1 to 1½; Wheal Sisters, 3 to 3½; Wheal Uny, 2½ to 3.

—Mr. M. W. Bawben, Liskeard (Aug. 12), writes:—The mining market continues dall, and most stock is being offered at lower prices, with an absence of buyers. At West Mary Ann Mining Company meeting of shareholders, held at Webbs Hotel, Liskeard, to-day (Mr. W. G. Nettle, the purser, in the chair), the share was made. The following are the closing prices this afternoon:—Bedford United, 1 to 1½; Cara Bea, 77 to 78; Clitters, 4 to 4½; Cook's Kitchen, 8½ to 9; Dolocath, 53 to 54; Devon Consols, 12½ to 13; East Caradon, 1 to 1½; East Pool, 5 to 36; Gawton, ½ to 3½; Price of Wales, 1 to 1½; South Caradon, 70 to 72½; South Crebor, ½ to ½; Gauston, ½ to 3½; Wheal Mining Corte, 1 to 1½; South Caradon, 70 to 72½; South Crebor, ½ to ½; South Crebor, ½ to ½; Wheal Set, 1 to 1½; South Caradon, 70 to 72½; South Crebor, ½ t

MANCHESTER.—Messrs. Joseph R. and W. P. Baines, sharebrokers, Queen's Chambers, Market-street (Aug. 12), write:—More business has been in progress during this week, but excepting in iron shares it is of a rather straggling kind; still, more has been doing, and the tendency of prices has been generally towards hardening. The more seasonable weather of the past few days has doubtless contributed to this change for the better, and it is probably assisted by reports of good supplies of necessities being assured from the countries to which we have look for them, thus dispelling the fear of dear food, which is a great factor in the movements of the trade of this country. A very hopeful view is taken of the future, and in the absence of extraordinary difficulties arising a good autumn trade is expected, which it is confidently believed in many quarters will develope into a general sativity throughout the country. Most securities seem to move against buyers sightly, and even where quotations are low very little disposition to sell at the low figures is evinced. Forced sales, of course, do occur, but they do not show the state of the market generally at any time.

Baxes have been done only to a small extent, and the alterations in prices are few. National Provincial are 1½, and ditto new ½ lower, whilst Manchester and Liverpool District are ½, Manchester and Salford ½, Bank of Bolton, B, ¾, and ditto, A, ½ higher. Not much doing, but tone good.

ISVEANCE.—Except in Thames and Mersey Marine, which still continue to rise gradually, showing this week an advance of ¾, being now quoted ex dividend, have not produced much business: but the alterations are numerous, and are nearly all for the better. Royal (Liverpool) are ½, United Fire Re-Insurance ½, Liverpool and London and Globs ¾, Nationabl Boller ½, Ocean Marine ¼, lanessitre ¼, Maritime ½, Sea ½, and Commercial Union 1 higher; whilst only ¼, and gueen ½. MANCHESTER.—Messrs. JOSEPH R. and W. P. BAINES, sharebrokers,

Lancashire ½, Maritime ½, Sea ½, and Commercial Union 1 higher; whists only two are lower, and those very slightly—Boiler Insurance and Steam-Power ½, and Queen ¼.

Isox, Coat, &c., And Minno, —Rathier more has been doing in these classes, but the movements are irregular. In point of number the alterations showing decline are foremost, but the instances of greatest change are on the side of advances. The changes are as follows:—Higher: Consect Iron, 2; Tredegar, A. ; Sharp Stewart, and Co., 1; Great Laxoy Lead, ½; Pelsall Coal, &c., ¾; and Sheepbridge, ¼.—Lower: Parkgate, ¾; John Brown, ½; Thararis Sulphur, ¾; Bolckow (fully-paid), ½; and Patent Nut and Bolt, ¾. A few others are quoted practically easier, but are not worth monitoning. Ebbw Vale and Bilbao Iron Ore have fluctuated somewhat during the week, but are not much changed now compared with last week's prices; the former are just about the same, whilst the latter are a trifle better.

COTTON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING.—There is nothing doing in this market this week, owing to an almost general holiday in the district most interested in this class of undertaking. Trices are quite nominal; and as such same be compared with those ruling at last report.

TELEGRAPIS have not attracted much attention, though quotations were changed here better, Anglo-Americans being I and Direct United States Cable ½ higher.—CANALS.—Bridgewater Navigation show a little business at top prices.—Custonatron Strock continues to command full prices, but not much dealing limarked.—Misckillankous show a fair share of transactions, and some few siterations of interest. Blackpool Pier is quoted 7½ and Manchester Royal Exchange lipier. The adverse movement are not severe.

Rainwars.—The more favourable weather, and the satisfactory traffics—North British excepted—have given an impetus to Rails, and Caledonians, Great Zastens, Great Northern, A, Sheffield and their deferred, and a few others mark important advances. Chathams also have come into request since yesterlay's tailing extent on

HULL.-Mr. W. FOWLER SUTTON, stock and share broker, St. Mary Schambers (Aug. 12), writes:—The railway markets have been decidedly strong this week, and higher prices are ruling all round, with every prospect of a further considerable enhancement ir values. decidedly strong this week, and higher prices are ruling all fround, with every prospect of a further considerable enhancement invalues. It foreshadowed, Brighton, A, rallied very sharply, and sellers this falferaous ask [613]. Berwicks are also very strong, and should go much higher on their prospects. Canadian stocks are firm, although Trunts experienced a general self-sharper of the strong and stocks are firm, although Trunts experienced a general sharper of the strong and stocks are firm, although Trunts experienced a general sharper of the strong and stocks are firm, although Trunts experienced a general sharper of the strong and stocks are firm, although Trunts experienced a general sharper of the strong and th

Earle's Shipbuilding, 17% to 18; Hull Trams, 9%; Hull Gas, 47, ev div.; British Paraffin have improved from 121 to 121. Runcorn Soap and Alkali Gas, 36; Sutton Gas, 12% to 13.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE STOCK EXCHANGE.-Messrs. SPENCE and NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE STOCK EXCHANGE.—Messrs. SPENCE and IRWIN, stock and share brokers, Grey-street (Aug 12), write:—Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. fully paid 20l. shares have been steady during the week at about 28½, and 10l. shares at 4½ prem. Price today, 28 to 28½ and 4 to 5 prem.—Consett Iron Shares: The demand we mentioned list week has continued so strong that the price has gone up to 21½ prem., buyers, sellers ask 22 prem. This great rise is occasioned by rumour (for which we believe there is good foundation) that the company intend issuing some bonus shares next month. The particulars of the reported issue will not be known until the report if published, which it is expected will be out this week end. Consett Spanish Ore shares have been very flat this week, and in consequence have receded is. 6d. per share in value; buyers at 30s.; sellers at 30s. 9d. Skerne Iron shares are in fair demand at 3½; sellers ask 4. Green Hurth Mine shares remain at 8 to 10. Teesdale Mine shares have been dealt in during the week at 6s. each, but 5s. 6d. is best bid now,

CHESTER.-Mr. FRANCIS FRANCIS, stock and share broker, Corn CHESTER.—Mr. FRANCIS FRANCIS, stock and share broker, Corn Exchange Chambers, (Aug. 12), writes:—Local mining shares are quiet, and quotations are merely nominal. Much interest is being centred on the result of the meeting to come off on Wednesday next, when prices will probably move accordingly. The quotations are:—Drainage, loto 10½; Rhydalun, 9½ to 10½; Rhydasmor, 3½ to 3½; North Hendre, 5 to 6; Pen-yr-Graedd, 1 to 1½; Mymbwill, at par; Panty-Mwyn, 1½ to 2; Gwern-y-Mynydd, 3½ to 4½; Gorsedd, 2½ to 3. Foreign shares in this market are—Pitangui, 3½ to 4; Graefilan, 1 to 1½; Frontino, 3 to 3½. Advices from Pitangui report value of total produce for June 1603L 7s. 4d.; all mining operations proceeding satisfactorily, and good progress being made in erection of stamps. Further reports show produce for first three days of July 263/. 3s. 7d., indicating an improvement in the character of the Ouro Podre vein.

WREXHAM.—Mr. JOHN M. FRASER, sharedealer (Aug. 12), writes: Minera shares are at present quoted 9 to 10; a dividend of 4s. per share will be declared at the annual meeting on Friday next. The mine at present is poor for lead ore. Plasddu Park, 9 to 10; splendid rocks of rich lead ore are being raised from the 30 yard level on the Maes-y-pwll lode, which continues as depth is obtained.

#### SCOTCH MINING AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES SHARE MARKETS.

SHARE MARKETS.

STIRLING.—Mr. J. Grant Maclean, sharebroker and ironbroker (Aug. 5), writes:—During the past week prices have not been so firm, but the tendency is not altogether unfavourable. Next month or so is not a time of great demand for metals, so it is possible the markets may be unsettled till the autumnal briskness sets in. The Board of Trade Returns are again very encouraging, and as the weather is favourable for a good harvest being secured, there is no reason to doubt that prices will eventually go much higher.

In shares of Coal, Iron, and Steel companies the movements during the week have generally been downwards. Cairntables have declined 5s. per share; Clyde Coal, 4s. 6d.; Benhar Coal, 4s. 3d.; Monkland (pref.), 2s. 6d.; Monkland, 2s.; Marabella, also Omoa and Cleland, each 1s. 6d. On the other hand, Chillington Iron and Steel Company of Scotland are each 2s. 6d. better. Scotch pig iron warrant market has fluctuated from 53s. 3d. to 55s. 8d., and tendency is at present firm in consequence of the Lancashire ironmasters opposing the miners' strike by damping 50 to 70 furnaces, and a possibility of the Ayrshire ironmasters, should their men also strike, adopting similar measures. Considering the improvement in the shipbuilding and other home trades, the very favourable reports not only from America but from other foreign markets, the improvement Though stocks show a tendency to increase at present, owing to the very not don't the price season of the year, no don't when the autumnal briskness sets only from America but from other foreign markets, the improvement recently established in the iron trade may be regarded as permanent. Though stocks show a tendency to increase at present, owing to the quiet season of the year, no doubt when the autumnal briskness sets in they will go more into consumption. Benhar Coal shares have been flat this week, having declined from 39s. to 34s., 36s. A call of 5s. per share has been made on Bagnall (B) shares. The meeting of the Mersey Steel Company will be on Aug. 16. S. Fox and Co. recommend a dividend of 10 per cent. Bilbao Iron, 26‡; Bilson and Crump, 65s.; Bolckow, Vaughan, A, [28; ditto, 12*l*. paid, 80s. to 100s. prem.; Cardiff and Swansea Coal, 40s. to 45s.; Chatterley Iron, 7½; Chillington Iron, 95s.; Charles Cammel and Co., 8½ dis.; Clyde Coal, 51s. 6d. to 52s. 6d.; Consett Iron, 20½ prem.; Darlington Iron, 10½ dis.; Ebbw Vale, 9½; Great Western Colliery, 60s.; Hamstead Colliery. 10 dis.; Henry Briggs, A, 9½; John Brown and Co., 12½ dis.; Leeds and Yorkshire Co-operative, 60s.; Llynvi and Tondu, 97s. 6d.; Marbella, 63s. to 65s.; Monkland Iron and Coal, 52s. to 54s.; ditto, pref., 6; Muntz's Metal, 60s. prem.; Mwyndy Iron, 40s. Nant-y-Glo and Blaina, pref., 30 to 35; Newport Abercarn, 6½ to 7; Oakham Colliery, pref., 2s.; Omoa and Cleland, 25s. to 26s.; Parkgate Iron, 69 to 71; Pelsall Coal and Iron, 80s. dis.; Rhymney, 26; Rotherham, Masborough and Holmes Coal, 7½; Sandwell Park, 17; Sheepbridge, 14½ dis.; Shott's Iron, 78; Skerne Iron, 85s.; South Wales Colliery, 90s.; Steel Company of Scotland, 11½ to 11½; Teesside Iron and Engine, 37s. 6d.; Tredegar, B, 23½; Thorp's Gawber Hall, 22s. 6d.; West Cumberland, 8½ dis.; and William Cooke and Co., 30½ dis.

Hall, 22s. 6d.; West Cumberland, 8½ dis.; and William Cooke and Co., 30½ dis.

In shares of foreign copper and lead companies prices have also dropped. Cape, Panulcillo, and Tharsis are each reduced 10s. per share. Tharsis (new) 5s., Canadian and Huntington each 1s. On the other hand Rio Tintos have advanced 2s. 6d. per share. The accounts of the English and Australian Copper Company for six months working to Dec. 31 last show a profit of 2590l., which is to be carried forward. Panulcillo have declined on their railway being damaged by heavy rains. The issue of debentures by the New Quebrada Company has proved successful. Tharsis have been neglected, from 33½ to 33. Alamillos are at 23s. 9d.; Copiapo, 8½; Canadian, 30s. 6d. to 31s. 6d.; Huntington, 66s. to 67s.; Pierrefitte (pref.), 15s. paid, 16s.; Rio Tinto 5 per cent., 9½; Virneberg, 32s. 6d. to 37s. 6d.; Yorke Peninsula, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; ditto (pref.), 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.

In shares of home mines business continues quiet. Glasgow Caradons are 6d. lower, at 26s. 6d., but the new shares are 1s. higher; the amount of ore announced to be sold by this company on Aug. 19—

In shares of nome miss business continues quiet. Grasgow Caradons are 6d. lower, at 26s. 6d., but the new shares are 1s. higher; the amount of ore announced to be sold by this company on Aug. 19—150 ton—compares with 160 tons last month, while the sales in the month of August for several previous years have been from 180 to 250 tons. Tin touched 90l., but has since given way a little. East Craven Moor has for sale produce in pig-lead of 142 tons of ore. A rather favourable report of operations is issued from the Pioneer Mine. Aberdaunants are at 1s. 3d.; Berehaven, 3s. 9d.; Bettws-y-Coed, 16s. 6d.; Cook's Kitchen, 9; Carn Brea, 78; D'Eresby Consols, 60s. to 80s.; Derwent, 40s. to 50s.; Devon Consols, 12½ to 13½; Dolcoath, 55; East Lovell, 20s. to 30s; East Roman Gravels, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; East Van, 37s. 6d.; East Caradon, 27s. 6d.; Fortescue, 35s. to 40s.; Gunnislake (Clitters), 85s.; Gawton United, 7s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; Herodsfoot, 75s. to 80s.; Great Laxey, 19½; Hingston Down, 16s. 3d.; Killaloe Slate, 11s.; Killifreth, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.; Lady Bertha, 5s. 6d.; Llanrwst, 12s. 6d.; New Devon Copper, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; Mining Company of Ireland, 70s.; Mona, 15½; North Busy, 52s. 6d.; New Peevor, 45s. to 55s.; North D'Eresby, 22s. 6d. to 25s.; Port Nigel, 20s. to 30s.; Pandora, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; Pant-y-Mwyn, 35s.; Prince Patrick, pref., 26s.; Roman Gravels, 10 to 10½; South Crandurou, 10; South Crofty, 15s. South D'Eresby 4s. 3d.; South Frances 12s. Tenlexville, 65s. Pantora, 10s. 6d.; Pant-y-Mwyn, 30s.; Prince Patrick, pref., 26s.; Roman Gravels, 10 to 10½; South Condurrow, 10; South Crofty, 15½; South D'Eresby, 4s. 3d.; South Frances, 12½; Tankerville, 65s.; Pincroft, 18; Van, 19; West Pateley, 31s.; West Phenix, 35s. to 45s.; West Gunnislake, 15s.; West Chiverton, 7s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; West Tolgus, 53½; West Caradon, 45s. to 50s.; West Seton, 21; West Basset, 17½; Wicklow Copper, 6s. 6d.; Wheal Basset, 75s.; Wheal Kitty, 5½; and Wheal Uniy, 60s.

In shares of gold and silver mines there is no particular change to notice. Richmonds firm, 15½ to 16½; this week's run, 870,000. The Pesterena United Gold returns for July have been 653 ozs. An announcement is made of the commencement of operations at the

nouncement is made of the commencement of operations at the Brazilian Gold Mines, also of a good discovery at South-East Wynaad. The petitions for winding up the Flagstaff Company have all been disposed of. The produce at St. John del Rey for the month of July is valued at 10,268l. Australasian Mines are at 4s. to 6s.; Almada, disposed of. The produce at St. John del Rey for the month of July is valued at 10,2681. Australasian Mines are at 4s. to 6s,; Almada, 6s. to 8s.; Cedar Creek, 1s. 3d.; Colorado, 45s.; Don Pedro, 8s.; Devala Moyar, 11s. 3d. prem.; Eberhardt, 52s. 6d.; Emma, 6s. to 8s.; Exchequer, 5s.; Frontino, 66s.; Gold Coast, 10s. 6d.; I.X.L., 5s.; Indian Glenrock, 25s.; Last Chance, 5s.; Noveau Monde, 16s. 3d.; Plumas Eureka, 50s.; Port Phillip, 7s. 6d.; Rio Grande, 50s.; Ruby, 7½; Rossa Grande, 3s. 9d.; South Indian Gold, 35s.; Tecoma Bonds, 4 to 5; and United Mexican, 47s. 6d.

In shares of oil companies Uphalls have advanced 6s. per share, and Young's Paraffin 5s., but Broxburn have declined 5s. Young's

and Young's Paraffin 5s., but Broxburn have declined 5s.

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In shares of miscellaneous companies business continues quiet. The meeting of the Native Guano Company will be held on Aug. 17. Earle's Shipbuilding, 18; Milner's Safe, 9½.

In shares of wagon companies there is more business doing, Scottish, 2s. 6d. higher, at 8½ to 9; Bristol and South Wales, 7; Birmingham, 15½; Gloucester, 8; Llanrwst, 60s.; Metropolitan, 60s, prem.; Midland, 11½; Railway Carriage pref., 5; Union Rolling Stock, par; Swansea, 55s.; United States Rolling Stock, 19 to 19½.

Prices of chemical companies shares are—Irvine, 8; Langdales, 60s. to 62s. 6d.; Lawes, 5½ to 6; and Newcastle, 85s. to 90s.

CALDBECK FELLS LEAD AND COPPER MINES.—This property is situated in Cumberland, and was worked for half a century above the adit level, paying the proprietors from 700 to 800 per cent. Now, as a matter of course, the shallow workings are completely exhausted, but it is considered these rich deposits of ore have gone down below the adit level, but no attempt has scarcely yet been made to deverting the state of the course of the considered was been made to deverting the state of the course of the the adit level, but no attempt has scarcely yet been made to develope them. This is the only way to realise great mineral wealth, and it is estimated a moderate expenditure will suffice to sink a shaft on a new discovered lode to its junction with the great lodes of the district. There is every prospect an unusually large deposit of ore would thus be met with in depth. The speculation seems well worth attention. attention.

would thus be met with in depth. The speculation seems well worth attention.

On Contango-day the following were the rates of continuation current:—3d., 2d\dd., 2d. on Benhar Coal; 3d., 2\dd., 2d., 3d. on Canadian Copper; 4d., 3\dd. on Clyde Coal; 1\dd. on Caradon; 1\dd. on Caradon; 1\dd. on Caradon; 1\dd. on Caradon new; 1s. 3d. on Devon Cousols; 1d. even on Glasgow Port Washington; 5d. on Huntington; 1\dd. on Kapanga Mine; 3d., 2d. Marbella; 2d., 1d. on Monkland Iron; 6d., 1\dd., 1d., even on pref.; 6d. on North Busy; \dd. on North Molton; 3d. on North Penstruthal; 9d., 4d. on Panulcillo; 3d. on Parys Copper; 4d. on Port Nigel; 1s. 3d. on Roman Gravels; 10s. on Shotts Iron; 4d. on South Indian Gold; 9d., 7\dd. on Steel Company; 1s. 9d., 1s. 7\dd. 1s. 6d. on Tharsis; 6d. on West Caradon; 4\dd. on West Kitty; 1s. 6d. on Broxburn; 9d. on Uphall; 1s. 3d. on India Rubber; 3d. on Omoa and Cleland; 1s. on United States Rolling Stock.—Backwardations: Even, 3d, on Rio Tinto; 6d. on Port Washington; even on Young's Paraffin. On comparing the making-up prices fixed to-day for the undermentiooed shares with those current at the previous settlement for the same shares the variations thus shown to have taken place during the account are as follows:—Steel Company have advanced 10s. per share;

shares with those current at the previous settlement for the same shares the variations thus shown to have taken place during the account are as follows:—Steel Company have advanced 10s. per share; ditto, new, 7s. 6d.; Tharsis, new, 7s. 6d.; Tharsis, 6s. 3d.; Glasgow Port Washington, 5s.; Young's Paraffin, 3s. 9d.; Richmond, 2s. 6d.; Rio Tinto, 1s. 3d.; Glasgow Caradon, 6d. On the other hand, Panulcillos have declined 5s. per share; Uphall Qil, 5s.; Clyde Coal, 3s.; Huntington, 3s.; Monkland, pref., 2s. 6d.; Broxburn Oil, 2s. 6d.; Benhar, 2s.; Monkland, 2s.; Omoa and Cleland, 1s. 6d.; Canada Copper, 1s.; and Marbella, 1s.; while Glasgow Caradon, new, India Rubber, and Oakbank Oil remain steady.

The following calculations show the yield per cent. on money invested at present prices in the shares named, based upon the last average yearly dividends being maintained. In shares of coal and fron companies, Antrim Iron, A or B, would yield 5½; Bilbac Iron, 5½; Bolckow, Vaughan, 3½; ditto, 12l. paid, 3½; Charles Cammell and Co., 5½; ditto 6 per cent. debentures, 6; ditto 5 per cent. debentures, 6; ditto 5 per cent. preference, 4½; Midland, 4½; ditto new, 5½; Parkgate, 4½; Staveley, A, 4½; ditto, B or D, 4; ditto, C, 4½; and Gitto, 5 per cent. preference, 4½; In shares of wagon companies, Birmingham would yield 5; British, 6½; Metropolitan, 6½; North Central, 6; Sheffield, 5½; and Yorkshire, C, 5. Earle's Shipbuilding would yield 4½; Great Laxey Mine, 5½; Milner's Safe, 8½; St. John del Rey Mine, 10½; and Val de Travers, 5.

EDLNBURGH.—Messrs. THOMAS MILLER and Sons, stock and share-brokers, Princes-street (Aug. 12) write:—The favourable weather of the past few days has had a good effect on railway ordinary stock. Caledonian since Thursday last week has risen 1, prices, however, are to-day lower than they were yesterday. Glasgow and South-Western, 36. The rise in North British was checked by the serious accident near Berwick, but there has been an advance of 1½ on it. Great North of Scotland has had a sharp rise, from 59 to 64½, attributable partly to the success of the herring fishing and partly to harvest prospects. Trade in the district served by the company has been exceedingly stagnant. Highland rose ½ to-day. First-class preference stocks have been in strong demand, and frequently at much enhanced prices, but good lots continue scarce. In bank stocks Clydesdale has declined rom 203 to 202, Commercial from 231 to 230, and Royal has risen from 201 to 202. The market for bank stocks is now rather firm. In mining shares, Benhars have fallen from 38s. 6d. to 38s.; Clyde Coal from 56s. 6d. to 52s. 6d.; Huntington from 67s. to 56s.; Marbella from 68s. to 65s.; Monkland from 57s. to 51s. 6d.; Omoa from 26s. to 25s.; Tharsis from 33% to 33½. EDINBURGH. - Messrs. THOMAS MILLER and Sons, stock and share

#### IRISH MINING AND MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES' SHARE MARKET

DUBLIN, Aug. 12.—The markets generally are in a highly satisfactory condition, and mine shares have undoubtedly enjoyed their full shares of the improvement. In Wicklow Copper many transactions have taken place, and there is at present no difficulty in effecting sales at 6s. 9d.; indeed, they have been very firm at that price. Berehaven Mines have been freely dealt in at 3s. 9d., and Killaloe Slate, which have of late been very little heard of on the market, are in demand at 11s.

CORK .- Messrs. J. H. CARROLL and Sons, stock and share brokers, CORK.—Messrs. J. H. CARROLL and SONs, stock and share brokers, South Mall (Aug. 11), write:—Markets on the whole have been steady for the past week, but business remains limited. Great Southern have changed hands at 119\frac{1}{2}\text{ to 119\frac{1}{2}\text{, and Northern at 126\frac{1}{2}\text{.}} Midland fell to 98, and Bandon to 92. Passages were bought at 11, and Macroans at 5\frac{1}{2}\text{. National Banks are 64\frac{1}{2}\text{ to 84\frac{1}{2}\text{, and Munuter 7\frac{1}{2}\text{.}}. Hibernian remain 44\frac{1}{2}\text{. Cork Steam Fackets are 13\frac{1}{2}\text{ ex div., and Lyons shares, fully-paid, as bid for at 51\text{. 8s. 3d. No change in Greshams, but Gouldings are 8\frac{1}{2}\text{, and Lyons shares, fully-paid, as bid for at 51\text{. 8s. 3d. No change in Greshams, but Gouldings are 8\frac{1}{2}\text{, and Lyons shares, fully-paid, as bid. Marbour Board debentures at 101\frac{1}{2}\text{ to 101\frac{1}{2}\text{ per cent.}}

# REMOVING WATER FROM MINES AND TUNNELS.

The object of the invention of Mr. John Clark, of Kensington, is to The object of the invention of Mr. John Clark, of Kensington, is to provide and fix apparatus, to be worked by compressed air, for removing water or other liquids from mines, tunnels, and the like places, and discharging the same without pumping, such apparatus being in a great measure self acting. He points out that tunnels under a river or arm of the sea have generally a downward incline towards the middle of the stream, and when water floods the workings, or when large quantities of water leak therein while constructing, great diffi-culty is experienced and expense incurred in removing such water. Mr. Clark's invention is specially applicable to such cases, and is also applicable to discharging water from tunnels generally by modifying the apparatus to suit particular cases. It can also be used with ad-vantage in mines, either to raise the water therein up to the surface of the earth or to a place where numning by the ordinary method of the earth, or to a place where pumping by the ordinary method can more conveniently reach the water to be removed. He fits an air-tight cover or chamber at one or both ends of the tunnel, and packs it all around its junction with the tunnel mouth with clay or other plastic material to make the joints as nearly air tight as possible. He fits a discharge pipe at or near the bottom of the said cover or covers, and conducts the discharging end thereof into a suitable reservoir or water-course near to such tunnel. He fits the said discharge pipe with a stop-valve to regulate or stop the flow of water as require He fits an outer and inner door in the said cover or covers, to be use

He fits an outer and inner door in the said cover or covers, to be used as hereinafter explained.

When the tunnel has been so prepared he then forces compressed air by any convenient means into the tunnel above the flood water, and then opens the valve of the said discharge pipes, so that for every cubic foot of compressed air charged into the tunnel I cubic foot, or thereabouts, of water will be discharged therefrom. So long as flood water percolates into the tunnel if the inlet end of the discharge pipe is laid into a pool or collecting tank therein the water will continue to be expelled by the discharge pipe, owing to the pressure of air on the surface of the water, thereby avoiding constant pumping to remove flood water in the usual manner. The pressure of the compressed air will correspond with the height of the discharge pipe, and is approximately I Ib. per square inch for every 2 ft. of vertical height of the discharge pipe.

To avoid extreme pressure above what workmen could endure for completing the necessary work of the tunnel he prefers to discharge

the water from the tunnel into a tank at any convenient height above the lowest level of the tunnel, and by a force-pump or other ordinary means to raise it to the required elevation. The discharging pipe is laid down the incline of the tunnel and terminates in a pool or collecting tank, which he prefers to make near the middle or lowest level of the tunnel. He fits the cover or chamber with an outer and an inner door to enable persons to press into rout of the outer and an inner door to enable persons to pass into or out of the tunnel without allowing much of the compressed air to escape, in doing which the person passing closes one door before he opens the other; and he fits suitable valves to the said doors to regulate the air in such a proceeding. Larger doors or gates may be fitted to enable engines and wagons with material to pass in a similar manner.

#### ON EXPLOSIONS IN MINES

At the North Staffordshire Mining Institute meeting held at Stokeon-Trent, on Monday (Mr. JOHN BROWN, of Hednesford, in the chair) on-frent, on Monday (Mr. John Brown, of Hednesford, in the chair), the committee appointed at a previous meeting to consider the question of explosions in mines, and the Mines Regulation Act, arising out of a paper read by Mr. J. G. Bakewell, before the Institute, presented a report in which they recommended—that before any fresh legislation is undertaken by Parliament, the Government is urged to have the whole subject of explosions in mines thoroughly investigated by the highest scientific attainment of the age, more particularly as to the effect of dust in causing or extending an explosion; the effect of compression caused by a blown-out shot, or other means, on air only slightly charged with gas, the attainment of an explosive which, when blown out, shall not give a flame, and the best means of lighting flery mines, so as, if possible, to obtain a better light, and one not so capable of being tampered with. That, as many of the present regulations, from their impracticable character, the impossibility of avoiding a breech of them, and the penalties attaching to such an unavoidable breach, are driving many men of high standing from the positions of certificated colliery managers, and young men who have theoretically satisfied the examiners, but have not acquired a sufficient knowledge of the management of a pit are being substituted for knowledge of the management of a pit, are being substituted for them. It is most desirable such regulations should be altered so as to render the carrying of them out "reasonably practical." The committee further suggest that, with a view to raise the status of certificated colliery managers, underlookers having certificates of competency and being appointed by the manager, shall be in per-sonal charge of every pit, and responsible for the due fulfilment of all such duties as can only be satisfactorily performed by daily supervision and direction, leaving the manager responsible only for general superintendence and direction; that the manager shall be required to make a periodical inspection of every mine in his charge, and to live within a reasonable distance of the colliery, so as to be accessible to the underlooker in cases of doubt and difficulty; that some limito the underlooker in cases of doubt and difficulty; that some limitation shall be placed on the responsibility of the owner or agent; that, with a view to remedy the unfairness of the present system of inspection, prosecutions under the Act shall be conducted by a Government official, assisted by a small body of assessors, to whom the local inspector shall furnish a fair report of every inspection he makes of the colliery, as well as to the certificated manager of the colliery.—In order that the discussion should have a practical issue, it was decided that the President should be requested to see Mr. Williams, the secretary of the Royal Commission, on the subject of the best means of preventing accidents in mines, and lay this matter before him, and then advise the Institute whether any further steps could be taken to bring the question before that Commission, either by waiting upon them officially or by waiting upon the Home Secretary.

Fecretary.

In the course of a long discussion on the first part of the report, Mr. John Macdonald said Government Inspectors of Mines were now admitting that if the presence of dust was not a separate cause of anger, it was a cause of increased danger when mixed with firedamp.—Mr. Sawyer said there was in France a commission of enquiry on the subject of accidents in mines, especially with regard to fire-damp and explosions. MM. Varpilleux and Vital held that explosions could result from dust alone, but MM. Villaine, Gonthier, Pincil, and the majority of the French engineers were of opinion that to render dust explosive it must be mixed with a certain personal course. that to render dust explosive it must be mixed with a certain percentage of gas, though they did not state the quantity. The intensity of the effect depended upon the mode of ignition. Several members of the Institute spoke to the same effect. It was stated that the present report of the committee was the outcome of the labours of a previous committee, who had experimented with dust. They had tried dust in a footril, and had caused an immense body of flame in the oren air where there was dust and not a particle of cas. They tried dust in a footril, and had caused an immense body of flame in the open air where there was dust and not a particle of gas. They were of opinion that experiments ought to be made by persons of higher scientific attainments and by persons of authority, such as the Royal Commission, which had been appointed.—Mr. J. LUCAS declared cases had come within his own knowledge where dust had fired after a blown-out shot, in places where there was no gas. After discussing the effect of compression caused by a blown-out shot on air only slightly charged with gas, the subject of lighting mines was dwelt upon. It was urged, on the one hand, that some of the existing lamps, with proper oil and proper attention, were sufficient; and that the use of inefficient-lamps should be prohibited.

Mr. BAKEWELL's contention was that it was of the highest importance to have a light for mines such as the electric light, or some other kind which did not depend upon air for its combustion, and

other kind which did not depend upon air for its combustion, and which, though inflammable, might be enclosed and made safe. In enforcing this view he said an improved light was necessary, in order to enable the men to see better and guard more effectually against falls of 100fs, which caused nine deaths for every one resulting from explosions in mines. He urged this point with much earnestness.—In reply, it was stated that, however suitable the electric light might be for main roads of a pit, it would not do for working places, where the wires would be liable to be contantly disarranged by falls of roof and other causes.—The further discussion of the report was adjourned. and other causes.—The further discussion of the report was adjourned.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES.—Advices from New York state that a large new locomotive, constructed by the Baldwin Locomotive Works, to be run on the Bound Brook branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and which has since the suspension of that company remained in possession of its builders, has been purchased by Mr. F. W. Eames, of Watertown, New York, for brake trials and tests in England. It will be immediately fitted with the Eames Duplex Automatic Vacuum Brake and shipped to London. Mr. Eames proposes, while showing the action of the Eames brake on railway trains at the highest speed which it is possible to attain, at the same time to settle the vexed question of the relative superiority of American and English locomotives. AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES .- Advices from New York state that a and English locomotives.

STEEL-MELTING FURNACES .- With a view to render steel-melting and other gas-heated furnaces more durable and less expensive as THOMAS WILLIAMSON, of the Steel Company of regards repairs Mr. THOMAS WILLIAMSON, of the Steel Company of Scotland, Glasgow, proposes certain improvements which are especially applicable to the well-known kind having four regenerative chambers below the furnace, there being an air-chamber and a gaschamber beneath or partly beneath each end of the furnace. In one chamber beneath or partly beneath each end of the furnace. In one modification embodying the improvements there are at each end three vertical air-flues and two vertical gas-flues, communicating at their lower parts respectively with the air and gas chambers, and at their upper ends with the interior of the reverberatory or main chamber of the furnace. The five vertical flues are arranged just so much out of line with each other when viewed in horizontal section as to allow of the necessary thickness of brickwork between them, each brickwork assuming a viexage form at the lower part where it such brickwork assuming a zig-zag form at the lower part where it constitutes the partition between the air and gas chambers. The flues extend quite down to the bottoms of the air and gas chambers, but the open regenerative brickwork in the chambers is arranged or built up so that the communications of such open brickwork with the vertical flues is at the upper parts of the chambers. With this arrangement when the heated grasse are pressing down the partition. vertical flues is at the upper parts of the channels. That this arrangement when the heated gases are passing down the vertical flues they do not beat downwards on the open brickwork, which is consequently less liable to be fused; whilst at the same time any fused material passing down the flues does not choke the open brick-work but falls to the bottom of the flues. The outer walls of the

vertical flues at the part above the reverberatory chambers are made to follow the contour of the flues, so as to present almost the same thickness at all parts, and to be subjected as uniformly as possible to the action of changing temperatures. Between the two pair regenerative chambers there is constructed a chamber beneath middle of the furnace as usual, but this chamber is availed of to lead air up under and about the furnace bed, such air entering from a pit or chamber at one side and passing up through flues made in the roof of the middle chamber for the purpose.

## WATSON BROTHERS' MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON BROTHERS,

MINEOWNERS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c. 1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

In the year 1843, when mining was almost unknown to the general public attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. WATSON, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with Statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium, published in 1843, Mr. WATSON was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring the success in the aggregate," and Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and sharedealing than there is at present and from the lengthened experience of Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services and advice to all connected with mines and mining.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS are daily asked their opinion of particular nines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give neir advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, ounded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, at they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not ways equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating s mining.

The great extension of mining business, the difficulty so often complained of by country shareholders in getting accurate and disinterested information as to the state of Cornish and Foreign Mines, and of the financial and real position of mining companies generally, have induced Messrs. Waxson Brottlers to make their Circular now published in the Mining Journal more extensively known, and to other the contract of the contract

to state—
That they issue daily to clients and others who apply for it a Price List (as supplied to most of the London and country papers), giving the closing prices of Mining Shares up to Four o'clock.

They also buy and sell shares for immediate cash, for the usual fortnightly settlement in all Mines dealt in on the Mining and Stock Exchanges, at the close market prices of the day, free of all charge for commission. They deal also, on the same terms, in the Public Funds, Railways, Telegraphs, and all other securities dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Having agents in all the mining districts, they are constantly getting mines inspected for their own guidance, and will also obtain special reports of any particular mine for their clients, for the Inspecting agent's fee of £2 2s.

The question of "dues," royalty, or rent on mines, and the hardheartedness of lords of mining setts, is one that has agitated the mining community as long as we can remember, and we fear it will be so unto the end. The extreme liberality of some lords, and escially of one, to agricultural tenants has been paraded through at the length and breadth of the land, but no material assistance has ever been given by that one to his mining tenants in the way reduction of dues or easement of the most stringent covenants that leases can contain. Their noses, at least, are kept pretty close to the grindstone.

The Woods and Forests exact one-eighth of the whole produce as rent from Great Laxey, and are great screws in other respects, as we know to our cost. If "A" takes a sett from them, works it, makes a discovery, and sells it for (say) 10,000*L*, the Crown requires, or did

discovery, and sells it for (say) 10,000%, the Crown requires, or and require, a fourth part of the profit so made, in addition to dead rent and royalty. Once upon a time we lost over 500% ourselves by refusing to submit to such an arrangement.

In mining leases generally, in addition to the dues of 1-10th up to 1-20th of all the produce made marketable, there is generally a dead rent merging in the royalty, and a charge of 100% per acre for all land destroyed, or upon which the stuff drawn from the mine or attle controlled in the constitution of the stuff drawn from the mine or attle controlled in the stuff drawn from the mine or attle controlled in the stuff drawn from the mine or attle controlled in the stuff drawn from the mine or attle controlled in the stuff drawn from the mine or attle controlled in the stuff drawn from the mine or attle controlled in the stuff drawn from the mine or attle controlled in the stuff drawn from the mine or attle controlled in the stuff drawn from the mine or attle controlled in the stuff drawn from the mine or attle controlled in the stuff drawn from the mine or attle controlled in the stuff drawn from the mine or attle controlled in the stuff drawn from the mine or attle controlled in the stuff drawn from the mine or attle controlled in the stuff drawn from the mine or attle controlled in the stuff drawn from the mine or attle controlled in the stuff drawn from the mine or attle controlled in the stuff drawn from the mine or attle controlled in the stuff drawn from the stuff draw or rubbish is deposited. Also for land required for machinery and dressing-floors, and oftentimes this is paid for land not worth 10t. per acre in the market.

There are some lords, of course, who remit dues in bad times, and meet the miners in a liberal spirit; but these are the exceptions, and much should be made of them. The Duchy of Cornwall acts liberally.

A clerical error occurred in our last in reference to Cwm Pryf-2000" was given for "20,000." An advertisement in last week' "2000" was given for "20,000." An advertisement in last week's Journal would give the further information required.

The total return for June at the Pitangui Mine was 3775 oits, of gold, valued at 1603*l*. 7s. 4d. The Ouro Podre vein had continued poor down to the 20, after which it began to improve, and in the first three days or July the return was 619 oits., valued at 263*l*. 3s. 7d.

We cannot enter into personal disputes.

There can be no doubt that many people were induced to apply for shares in the Indian Gold Mining Companies, believing from the glowing reports of the prospectuses that fabulous riches were at hand, and only wanted plucking. And now many, like our correspondents, are disappointed to find from the agents' reports that the risks and uncertainties of mining have to be encountered, and "trial shafts" and other speculative operations are the chief things spoken of.

The standard for tin ore reached its highest point for the last The standard for the ore reached its highest point for the last 20 years in 1872, when it stood at 148, or 7*l*. 8s. per cwt. In 1878 it dropped to 51, or 2*l*. 11s. per cwt., which was the lowest point for 20 years. The present standard is 85, or 4*l*. 5s. per cwt. During 1879 the highest standard was 86, lowest 54, and the quantity of black tin sold 13,389 tons; 1878, 14,220 tons.

Any amount of shares in a Cost-book mine can be transferred on a sixpenny stamp. This was a concession obtained from Mr. Glad-stone 20 years ago through the exertions of the writer and others in the Mining Journal. In transferring shares in limited companies there is, of course, an ad valorem duty, which comes very heavy at times. The Cost-book is simple, and perfectly safe when properly conducted, and we do not recommend any that are not so conducted

This is the holiday season, and it is quite useless trying to force

FROM MR. JOHN B. REYNOLDS .- The markets during the week of the chief features has been the demand for cheap shares in the of the chief features has been the demand for cheap shares in the St. Agnes district—notably, New Kitty. It appears that the western end in West Kitty going towards New Kitty shows decidedly favourable signs, and should this progress, as appearances seem to indicate, New Kitty shares must in the present state of the market have a considerable advance. Wheal Coates is favourably spoken of, and shares are worth attention. Polberro is being re-started, and as this mine practically adjoins West Kitty, and is in the rich group, it is being started under favourable auspices. Wheal Kitty shares are being quietly held, and quotations remain the same, whilst it is evident that there is an eager disposition to buy West Kitty at low prices. All these mines are amongst those in the 8t. Agnes group, and most of them promise to attract as much attention in the future as they have done in the past. The Camborne and Illogan districts are always to the fore, and localities which have produced Dolcoath, Cook's Kitchen, Carn Brea, East Pool, West Basset, and many others may well be favourite spots for the bona fide investors in British mines.

CHEMICALS, MINERALS, AND METALS.-Messrs, J. Berger Spence UHEMICALS, MINERALS, AND METALS.—Messrs. J. Berger Spence and Co. (Aug. 7).—Alum: Loose Lump, 6l. 7s. 6d.; ground, 7l. 5s.—Arsenic: Best white powdered, 10l. 10s.—Bleaching Powder, 5l. 17s. 6d.—Borax: Refined English, 60l.—Copperas: Green, 47s. 6d.—Copper: Sulphate, 2ll. 10s.—Nitrate of Lead, 29l.—Mitrate of Soda: 15s.—Potash: 10/gd.—Soda: Oream Caustic, 8l 15s.—Sulphate of Zinc, 13l. 10s.—Sulphur: Boll, 9l.; flour, 10l. 15s.—Tin crystals, 63/d. per lb.—White lead, 2ll. 5s.—Brimstone: Best thirds, 5l. 15s.—China-Clay, 39s.—Ochre, 5l. 15s.—Oxide of Zinc, 25l. 10s.—Tale, 5l.—Umber, 50s.—Copper: Best Ingot, 67l.; seconds ingot, 66l.—Lead: Best soft English, 16l.—Pig.-Iron, No. 4 Forge, 43s. 6d.—Spelter, 19l. 10s.—Tin: British common block, 94l.—Naphtha, Miscible 4s. 6d.

## Original Correspondence.

#### FLAGSTAFF MINING COMPANY

SIR,—I have read Mr. Maxwell's letter in last week's Journal of regret he did not publish my answer, which was in effect that I have that I that the could not be going out for such purpose, as I had well that he could not be going out for such purpose, as I had the could not be going out for such purpose, as I had the could not be going out for such purpose, as I had the could not be going out for such purpose, as I had the could not be going out for such purpose, as I had the could not be going out for such purpose, as I had the could not be going out for such purpose, as I had the could not be going out for such purpose, as I had the could not be going out for such purpose, as I had the could not be going out for such purpose, as I had the could not be going out for such purpose, as I had the could not be going out for such purpose, as I had the could not be going out for such purpose, as I had the could not be going out for such purpose, as I had the could not be going out for such purpose, as I had the could not be going out for such purpose, as I had the could not be going to the could no given him any authority and it was quite certain he would not received there or allowed to go over the property.

E. Pearson

[For remainder of Original Correspondence see this day's Suppler

#### MINING IN CORNWALL, 1880. BY MINERO

Mining requires a continuous flow of capital into the county for proper development of lodes in length and depth. Such exploring being a speculative pursuit is limited to those possessors of surple capital who are partial to investment in speculating labour.

Wherever mercantile communities congregate on 'Change on the great centres of commerce—London, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Birmin, and other places, each and all readily supply millions sterling for invent in mining adventure in all the mineral districts of Europe, Asia, Afra, America, but there exists among those capitalists a universal objection to limin to Cornish mines.

in Comish mines.

The objection is confined to the unbusiness-like mode of accounting for each expended. However wealthy men may be, still they require, in all businessters, to have laid before them detailed items, that they may see the day which to form an opinion of the cost, judge of management, and as to fine.

The objection is connined to the unionishess-like induce of accounting for capic expended. However wealthy men may be, still they require, in all busing matters, to have laid before them detailed items, that they may see the dust which to form an opinion of the cost, judge of management, and as to finance which to form an opinion of the cost, judge of management, and as to finance in the control of the contr

COAL IN JAPAN.—An extensive coal bed, estimated as capable of kisgashe, on the Kiou Kads, Japan. The Minister of Public Works has visited it with an English engineer, in order to examine the fessibility of a railway therefrom to Modij, a town on the inlandse. and the works are to be commenced this summer. There is also an idea of making Modji a naval station, that Indian and other foreign vessels stopping at Akamagasaki might coal there.

COAL IN RUSSIA .- Inquiries which have recently been made of behalf of the Russian Government with respect to the coal-mi industry in the Ural district are said to have proved very satisfactor. The St. Petersburger Herald learns from Perm that General Bogdano vitsch, who is now visiting that locality in connection with the proposal for a South Siberian railway, has ascertained that the Unicola Mining Company has already, in the first year of its working delivered 40,000 tons to the well-known metallurgical works of Prince Demidoff at Tagil. During the coming year it is intended to convert some of the coal found in the locality into coke, and to market it in this form. It is estimated that coal from the Ural pits market it in this form. It is estimated that coal from the can be transported down the Kama and delivered for use on the loomotives of the South Siberian Railway at about 15s. per ton. Experiments which have been made are said to have demonstrated that the quality of the coal for heating purposes is very high.

LLANRWST LEAD MINING COMPANY. - An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the Guildhall Tavern on Tuesday, for the purpose of voluntarily winding up the company, Cap. A. S. Gilbert in the chair. The notice convening the meeting having been read by the Secretary, Mr. W. H. Pyne, the Chairman put the following resolution: - "That it has been proved to the satisfaction." been read by the Secretary, Mr. W. H. Pyne, the Chairman professional following resolution:—"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of the company that the company cannot, by reason of its liabilities continue its business, and that it is desirable to wind up the same and that the company be wound up accordingly." Mr. Scott seconded the resolution, which was carried with but one dissentient. The Chairman then moved "That a liquidator be appointed." This was seconded by Dr. Gee and carried unanimously. Mr. Scott proposed. chairman then moved "That a inducator be appointed." That Mr. Scott proposed, "That Mr. William Henry Pennell, of Basinghall-street, London, chartered accountant, be appointed liquidator." This was put by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. 6. S. Gregory, and carried unanimously. The business then terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman. After the conclusion of the business for which the m

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is was by the to the ing was called, some discussion took place as to the re-construction of the company, which met the general approval of those present, but being of an informal character no votes were taken. It was understood, however, that the scheme of re-construction will be laid before shareholders at as early a date as possible.

#### FOREIGN MINES.

ST. JOHN DEL REY.—Telegram from Morro Velho, dated Rio de Janeiro, 108 9: Produce for the month of July, 28,500 oits.—10,2884; yield, 5.5 oits. per 109.—Cuinhá: 33:1 tons stamped; yield, 2:2 oits. per ton. ALMADA AND TIRIFO CONSOLIDATED.—Telegram from Mr. Clemes, dated ALMADA AND TIRIFO CONSOLIDATED.—Telegram from Mr. Clemes, dated

ang. § Produced to the stamped; yield, 2·2 oits, per ton. 19n.—Cuiabá: 339 tons stamped; yield, 2·2 oits, per ton. 19n.—Cuiabá: 30 tons stamped; yield, 2·2 oits, per ton. 19n.—Cuiabá: 30 tons oits, per ton. 19n.—South East Winaa Destarte And Gold.—Telegram from Mr. Pegler: South East Winaa Destarte And Gold.—Telegram from Mr. Pegler: Grad discovery. Needlerook reef turning out very rich, heavy gold.

RICHMOND CONSOLIDATED.—Telegram from the mine at Eureka, Nevada: RICHMOND CONSOLIDATED.—Telegram from the mine at Eureka, Nevada: Richmond South East South Sout

gesk. ALLIAN GOLD MINES.—Telegram from agents in Brazil: Conveyance to BRAZILIAN GOLD MINES.—Telegram from agents in Brazil: Conveyance to the company made and perfected in every respect, and possession given. Mining

seck objects, they are now doing better, and nope to have nair returns for this week.

\*\*BRAZILIAN GOLD MINES.\*\*—Telegram from agents in Brazil: Conveyance to the company made and perfected in every respect, and possession given. Mining operations commenced.

\*\*BABELLE (Gold and Silver).\*\*—Foreman's report for week ending July 18: BABELE (Gold and Silver).\*\*—Foreman's report for week ending July 18: datance made, 51 ft.; total distance from mouth, 3124 ft.; from monument, 3195 ft. The week's work has been somewhat broken by moving the switch and etting a side station, and the formation was very unfavourable for drilling and blating, altogether causing the loss of four shots. The drills are now penetrations much more favourable ground. Everything working as usual.

\*\*NEW GOLD RUN.\*\*—F. M. Chadbourn, superintendent: Your letter of instructions received.\*\*—Clean-ups: I am requested to make arrangements with some local bank official to be present at all clean-ups to certify the correctness of gold taken out—perhaps this is a wise course to pursue. Usually the bankers have reforted the amalgam, and been paid a percentage for so doing. I will follow your instructions, and make arrangements as you suggest. I have an opportunity of securing the preference of the last run of water in the ditches to the Gold Run Company so as to run as long as possible this season, and I have now arranged that all heads of water shall be turned off when it shall have now arranged that all heads of water shall be turned off when it shall have now arranged the preference of the last run of water in the ditches to the Gold Run Company so as to run us—Condition of the Gold Run Property: I found the condition of the property when I took possession about the same as when work stopped in July, 1879. Some small darnage had been done, such as cutting into the flume, breaking into shop, and, perhaps, a few tools had been stolen, but generally the property was in good condition or commencing work, and only required the frelaying of a string of pipe

it is impossible to answer, as I have told you the ore, so far as I or any one who has seen it can judge, seems all alliek, and we have an everlasting amount in sight. Do not figure on \$10,000 ore at present, but make your calculations on \$30 rock, and sufficient capital you are bound to win, for we have the rock and need to the amount.

PITANGUI GOLD.—Pitangui, July 2: Mr. T. S. Treloar reports that the produce for the second half of June amounted to 1614'1 oits, of gold, making a total produce for the month of June of 3775'2 oits, or at \$8. 6d, per oit, the sum of 1633', 7a. 4d. He further reports that the Ouro Podre vein had continued disordered and comparatively poor down to the 20, to which depth the stopes thereon had reached. Here the vein was again improving, and there was more jacoting with it than had been the case hitherto, thus tending to show it is essentially a jacotinga vein, although discovered in the clay formation. The other works, such as the reopening of shaft on Francisco Antonio vein (henceforward to be called Holland's shaft), the sinking of the Ouro Podre shaft to the 30, the 15 south, the level to Bahu, and other operations in the mine were progressing satisfactorily. The directors have further advices, dated Pitangui, July 7, confirming Mr. Treloar's report of the 2nd of the same month as to the improvement in the Ouro Podre vein, in levidence of which the first three days of July is reported as 619'2 oits, or, at \$8. 64, per oit., is equal to the sum of 253! \$8, 7d. The erection of the stamping-mill was being pushed forward with all speed, and astisfactory progress was being made with the same.

BUBY AND DUNDERBERG CONSOLIDATED.—Copy of telegram received from Eureka to-day (Aug. 10):—The first-class ore smelted during the week was \$12 tons. The ore lately discovered on the 5th level we know to extend 50 ft. in length; face of drift all ore.

—July 18: The north drift from the east cross-cut on the 500 ft. level has advanced 20 ft., now in 90 ft., have cut a seam of ore about 2½ ft. th

sink the shalt by the 1st proximo. Have shipped 147 tons of ors during the week. Have 32 men at work, four contractors, and six tribute workers. Nothing slee to report.

PESTAKENA UNITED.—Aug. 4: District Pestarena: At the 110 the north end driving on No. 1 lode produces 8 tons of ore per fathom, and yields 1 oz. of gold per ton; the lode is divided, and has sterile rock between; the western part is being carried as the principal one, and the other part left to be taken down later. The south end driving on No. 1 lode produces 6 tons per fathom, yields 1 oz. per ton, and still contains strings of pyrites in stiff schist, and producing a little saving work; the men are now working on arch to shaft to raise one. At the 100 fm. level the north intermediate drive on No. 1 lode has only a few strings of saving work, and a rise will now be put up from ore in back to prove the position of true lode-line. The south intermediate drive from No. 1 stope produces 3 tons per fathom, yields 1 oz. per ten, and the lode is getting small and flat in end, and must be tried from below. The 80 north end, driving from No. 1 stope, is passing through semi-decomposed chist impregnated with pyrites, yielding saving work only. The 55 south end, driving on No. 2 lode, is in stiff schist, with a wall, and small branch representing lode. The lode in the north end driving on No. 5 lode is underlying very flat, and carrying a good wall with flockan, but no ore. The south end driving on No. 5 lode produces 6 fons per fathom, yields 1 oz. per ton, and good of ore cast with quartz and schist mixed with ore over end. The 55 north end, driving on No. 1 lode, shows micaecous schist in the forebreast, with quartz on west side, both without ore. The 33 north end, driving on No. 1 lode, produces 7 tons per fathom, yields 1 oz. per ton, and goos forth in soft schist, with strings of ore, and a branch on west side. The north Acquavita end, on No. 1 lode, produces 7 tons per fathom, yields 8 dwts. per ton, and one of the produces a good-sized lode of lo

stopes in the bottom. In the end south at the No. 2 level on the great quartz lode strings of ore are appearing, and the ground is more promising. The end south in the back of the No. 2 level on flat lode is producing saving work, and holds forth in teleose schist laminated with strings of quartz. A rise is now being south in the back of the No. 2 level on west lode produces 5 tons pear. The end north in the back of the No. 2 level on west lode produces 5 tons pear the north of the No. 2 level on west lode produces 2 tons per fathom, and yields 7 dwts. per ton. Cross-courses are being intersected, but the ore continues. The end south at the No. 3 level on middle lode produces 14 tons per fathom, and yields 7 dwts. per ton. Cross-courses are being intersected, but the ore continues. The end south at the No. 3 level on middle lode produces 14 tons per fathom, and yields 6 dwts. per ton, and has massive quartz all over the end, which seems heading to join the great quartz lode. Quantities of low grade ores from the great quartz lode are now being excavated at different points to be proved by the stamps, and if found profitable the work will be continued. Of ordinary ores 664,116 tons were treated in July, and 232 ozs. 12 dwts. 8 grs. of gold extracted therefron; the average yield is 7 dwts, per ton.

JAAAL — Martines from Manager's letter, dated thily 5: 1 beg to hand you the distance of the provided of the provided the profit of the provided the provid

in, and we are now again in full working order with a pientiful supply of water, and hope in the coming month to recover again the hindrance caused by the breakage.

LINARES.—Aug. 4: Pozo Ancho: The lode in the 115, east of Warne's engine-shaft, consists chiefly of carbonate of lime and lead ore; worth of the latter 2 tons per fathom. In the 135, west of Pell's engine-shaft, the lode is very open, and letting out pienty of water; worth 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the 120, west of this shaft, is getting smaller, but worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The 105, west of same shaft, is also valued at 1 ton per fathom. The 135, east of Pell's engine-shaft, yields 1½ ton of ore per fathom; this has fallen off a little during the past week. The 120 being driven in the same direction is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. In Warne's engine-shaft sinking below the 115 a good month's work has been done. No. 234 winze below the 120 has been holed to the 135; valued at 1 ton. No. 235 winze contains a large lode, which yields 1 ton of ore per fathom; this winze is being sunk below the 100 winze. No. 236 below the 90 is going down in a moderately productive lode; valued also at 1 ton per fathom. The usual rate of raisings was kept up during the past month without difficulty, and the stopes are looking well at present. The works at surface are going on with their usual regularity, and the machinery is in good condition. We estimate the raisings for August at 250 tons.—Quinientos Afine: We have changed the balance-bob and box, and set the engine to work, and in a few days the water will be in fork to the 100 at Taylor's engine-shaft. The 90, east of Taylor's engine-shaft, its opening up moderately productive ground; worth 1 ton per fathom. In the 80, east of western boundary, the lode contains a few spots of ore, but nothing to value. The 50 east of the same boundary is in hard ground, and the lode is small and unproductive. In Judd's engine-shaft sinking below the 65 the men are getting on well. We estimate the raisings for August at

the 85 the men are getting on well. We estimate the raisings for August at 75 tons.

ALAMILLOS.—Aug. 4: In the 115 fm. level, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, the lode is strong and favourable for driving. It is valued at ½ ton per fathom. The 100, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, contains spots of ore, but not enough to value. In the 85, west of San Adriano's shaft, no improvement has taken place. The lode in the 60, east of San Victor's shaft, is composed of quartz and a little lead ore, but not of any value. The 70, east of San Victor's shaft, has fallen off very much during the past fortnight, now worth ½ ton per fathom only. The 70, west of this shaft; is opening up good tribute ground worth 1 ton per fathom. Good progress is being made in Taylor's engine-shaft sinking below the 115. Canton's winze below the 50 is poor. The lode in Gregorio's winze, sinking below the same level, is small; valued at ½ ton per fathom. The usual weekly weighings of ore were kept up during the past month, and the stopes are without any change of importance. The works at surface are kept on regularly, and the machinery is in good condition. We estimate the raisings for August at 178 tons.

weighings of ore were kept up during the past month, and the stopes are without any change of importance. The works at surface are kept on regularly, and the machinery is in good condition. We estimate the raisings for August at 175 tons.

FORTUNA.—Aug. 3: Canada Incosa: In the 120, west of O'Shea's engineshaft, the lode is very compact, and worth ½ ton per fathom. In the 50, west of Abercrombie's shaft, the lode is small and poor, and the ground in a disturbed state. The lode in the 60, west of this shaft, is disordered by a cross-head; worth ½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 70, west of San Pedro shaft, has decreased in size and value; now worth ½ ton per fathom. The 10, in the same direction, does not contain ore enough to value. In the 80, east of San Pedro's, the lode is larger, and is valued at 1 ton per fathom. The 70, east of the same shaft, is in a lode consisting of quartz and a little lead ore. The lode in the 120, east of O'Shea's, is very large, and letting out a good deal of water, worth ½ ton per fathom. In the 100, east of Lowndes', the lode is divided, and not quite so good as it was, yielding ½ ton per fathom. The 30, east of Caro's shaft, is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in Arista's winze, below the 30, is split into numerous branches, each containing a little ore; valued at ½ ton per fathom. Rosa's winze, below the 70, is going down in a good lode; worth 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the 160, west of Taylor's, is opening up good tribute ground, worth 1 ton per fathom. The 175, east of Taylor's, is opening up good tribute ground, worth 1 ton per fathom. The 175, east of Taylor's, is opening up good tribute ground, worth 2 tons per fathom. The 120, east of San Pablo shaft, is still worth 3 tons per fathom. The lode in the 160 east is worth 1½ ton per fathom. The 130 east is laying open ground worth 2 tons per fathom. The 120, east of San Pablo shaft, is still worth 3 tons per fathom. In the 30, west of Palgrave's engine-shaft, west of Henty's engine-shaft, in a slightly fallen off in

be completed in a few days. The tributers are working well on the different lodes, and returning fair quantities of ore.

CAPE COPPER.—Capt. Lanksbury, Capt. Henwood, June 30: Ookiep: The ground in the new shaft is speedy for sinking, and has during the month produced a few stones of copper ore. The 92, south-east of new shaft, is still in unproductive ground. The No. 36 winze, sinking below the 92, is worth 6 tons of copper ore per fathom. The stope in the back of this level continues to produce 4 tons of copper ore. The 60 east, towards new shaft, yields 4 tons of copper ore per fathom. The No. 32 winze sinking below the 80, is communicated with the 92, which has caused good ventilation in this part of the mine. The ground in the 68, east of No. 32 winze, has been very changeable of late; the present end is poor. The 63, south of No. 31 winze and north towards the same, are communicated, rendering the ventilation perfect, and laying open the ground conveniently for stoping. The No. 34 winze sinking below the 58, being deep enough for the 68, we have commenced to drive from the bottom of the same towards the shaft; present forebreast producing saving stuff, but not sufficient to value. The 58 south-west of shaft having been extended a long distance in this direction without intersecting anything of importance, we have deemed it prudent to suspend it, and consider that this ground has now been thoroughly proved. SPECTAREL.—Capt. Lanksbury and Capt. Henwood, June 25: The ground in the 64, south of winze, has not produced anything of value excepting a few spots of copper ore in the joints of the rock. This level is suspended for the time in order to drive north towards the winze sinking below the 53, where we hope to make communication in a few days. The 64 cross-cut, west of incline, is spare for driving, the ground being chiefly composed of hard granite. The winze sinking in the bottom of the 53 has declined a little in value; now producing 3 tons of copper ore per fathom.

NABAREEP.—Capt. Lanksbury and Capt. H

sinking below the 17 is producing 21/2 tens of copper ore per athe open some good stoping ground.
Returns: For June—Ookiep, 1200 tons of 29 per cent.; Spectakel, 120 tons of 39 per cent.; Spectakel, 120 tons of 38 per cent.; Nababeep, 30 tons of 22 per cent.—Arrivals at Swansea: The Alonzo and Hinda.—Sales of Ore: 400 tons at 12s. per unit, and 250 tons at 12s. 3d. per unit.—Arrivals at Port Nolloth: The Glenudal, Gleam, and Cambalu.

#### GOLD MINING IN INDIA SOUTH INDIAN AND INDIAN GLENROCK.

GOLD MINING IN INDIA.

SOUTH INDIAN AND INDIAN GLENROCK.

It was announced some time since that Mr. C. J. Harvey, whose long managerial experience at Clunes, Australia, attaches importance to his opinions on such subjects, had been appointed to visit these companies' mines and report upon them; he has now returned to London, and his reports have been presented to the proprietors. With regard to the South Indian he states that upon his arrival or the Caroline Estate he found that good progress had been made be Captain Gifford in his tunnelling operations, which at present are restricted to what is known as the Mango Range, near the western boundary, on which there are indications of two or more reefs, and cross-cuts are being driven for the purpose of ascertaining their direction, thickness, and value. In driving the first level for the purpose of intersecting the reef, outcrops of which are observable on the hill, Captain Gifford unexpectedly encountered a strong and well-define twein of quartz, 8 ft. thick, the existence of which was not before suspected, and although at the point where it has been cross-cut the quartz is poor, the level having passed through a joint or head crossing this vein, this circumstance must not be taken to indicate that it is of similar quality throughout.

In order to reach the reef at greater depth a second tunnel will at once be started 60 ft, below and to the west of the original opening, and it will be necessary to wait until the reef has been intersected at this depth before expressing any opinion as to its value. Although he had no previous knowledge of this reef, it confirms the opinion he had formed on his first visit to the property, and he is encouraged in his belief by finding it to be such a strong and well-defined vein that it cannot be valueless. After passing through the reef just described the level is being driven on to reach the vein it was originally intended to open, as to the value of which a report will doubtless reach you before long. A cross-cut is also being

cunnu, where indications of a reer have already been observed, but in his opinion it would not be advisable to commence operations there at present, at any rate until the work on Caroline is in a more advanced state. Mining tools had begun to arrive before he left Bombay, and would at once be forwarded to the mines. Mr. Harvey adds that in Captain Gifford the company possess an able agent, who with very indifferent labour and materials has made excellent progress. He is glad to learn from his letter of July 5 that labour was then becoming abundant and as the demand becomes better known. then becoming abundant, and as the demand becomes better known he has no doubt that the former difficulty in procuring suitable

he has no doubt that the former dimentry in procuring suitable labour will vanish altogethor.

In conclusion he states that in his opinion the operations of the South Indian Gold Mining Company are quite as forward as those of any other company in the neighbourhood, but he reminds the shareholders that all mining operations are at first necessarily tedious, and especially so in a country such as the Wynaad District of Southern India. It should also be remembered that the auriferous wealth believed to be contained in the reefs in this district would not have lieved to be contained in the reefs in this district would not have

lieved to be contained in the reefs in this district would not have been left for the present adventurers if the country had been opened up and had the advantages of civilisation. Practical results may be expected to follow skill, patience, perseverance, and energy, and he is sure that none of these requisites of success will be found wanting on the part of any of the company's mining staff.

The Indian Glenrock Gold Mining Company's property is not less favourably referred to. Mr. Harvey states that he has again examined the reef upon the slope of the hill on the left bank of the stream which intersects the property, and he is confirmed in the opinion he has already expressed as to its value. He is now in a position to add that after eight days' exploration he has ascertained that the ancient workings have been far more extensive than he at first supposed; not only has the back or outcrop of this reef been removed for half a mile or more on this property but it has also been worked by driving and sinking. In a sinking near the foot of the slope alongside the reef, where it shows about 5 feet thick, an old drive has been discovered which crosses it, and in other places shafts appear to have been sunk which crosses it, and in other places shafts appear to have been sunk on the reef, which has evidently been followed and worked. It is im-possible to ascertain the full extent of these ancient operations until further explorations have been made, and this must be a work of time.

possible to ascertain the full extent of these ancient operations until further explorations have been made, and this must be a work of time, as the slope of the hill is literally covered with debris and waste heaps left by the miners of a bygone age.

Centuries have probably elapsed since these operations were abandoned, as large trees are now growing in places where these ancient miners worked for gold. He considers that conclusive evidence is thereby afforded that it was the richness of this reef that led to so great an expenditure of labour on this slope, and from the nature and extent of these workings he believes the operations must have been highly profitable. The greater portion of the alluvial deposits on this slope, which have in the course of ages been produced by the disintegration and decomposition of the exposed portions of the reef, have been thoroughly worked, but the reef itself remains, and will doubtless prove as valuable in depth as it apparently has been on surface. On the Glenrosa portion of the property, which is the opposite slape west of the stream, he has ascertained the existence of another strong and apparently well-defined reef, and a cross-cut is being driven for the purpose of intersecting it at a considerable depth. Its position will enable many fathoms of ground to be opened by levels, and he has reason to believe that this recent discovery will considerable performed the region of any of the premenent levels it.

and he has reason to believe that this recent discovery will considerably enhance the value of the company's property.

Before determining the position of any of the permanent levels it was indispensable that the old ground should be thoroughly examined for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the old workings, as well as the direction and underlie of the reef. Mr. Syson, who is in immediate charge of the operations on Glenrock, is now actively engaged in making these necessary examinations previous to preparing plans and sections, and although the nature of the ground, as he has already explained, will render his survey extended difficult and tedious he feels assurred that no effort will be spared to forward the work; but some months will necessarily be required, even under the work; but some months will necessarily be required, even under the most favourable circumstances, to lay open the reefs, put down roads, and erect reduction works. The development of the mines will con-

sequently take a longer period than he at first anticipated, but his opinion of the value of the rights acquired remains unchanged.

In accordance with the directors' instructions Mr. Harvey has carefully examined the upper portions of the stream which runs through the estate, and is of opinion that sufficient water-power will be available for all their present requirements without incurring the expense of constructing dams, and when hereafter it may be necessary to extend operations a full of 200 or 300 feet may easily be obtained. The tend operations a fall of 200 or 300 feet may easily be obtained. tend operations a fall of 200 or 300 feet may easily be obtained. The important matter of the selection of convenient sites for reduction works, stores, and buildings has also received his careful attention. Finally, he congratulates them on the energy and ability of their assistants in India, who in spite of considerable personal discomfort, consequent on the want of proper accommodation, are vigorously carrying out the instructions that have been left with them.

The London secretary, Mr. S. Jennings, supplements these reports by informing the shareholders that the first sets of reduction machinery have now been completed by Messrs. Appleby Brothers, of Maze Hill, and will be shipped by the first direct steamer to Calicut.

MOUNT CARBIS (Redruth).—They are still opening up rich tin ground. It is believed that this mine will soon become one of the most profitable tin mines in that most profitable district.

## Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERLLYN.—J. Roberts, Aug. 11: At the Valley cross-cut we have driven a little over 2 fms. during the past month; the ground is a little easier for driving, letting out more water than it has been. There is also more lead and blende in the joints, which would give us to expect that the lode must be near. We have driven a little over 2 fathoms in No. 3 cross-cut; here, too, we have lead in blende in the joints which cross the end continually. When we started this cross-cut I calculated that the maximum distance would be about 12 fathoms; we are now in 11½ fathoms, and the lode must have altered its direction considerably if we do not get it directly. No. 2 end, on the hard lode, is looking very well for blende, with occasional stores of lead. I am very strongly of opinion that this end will enter into good lead ground as it gets away under the larm cottage. We are dressing up the blende stuff that we have on hand, which I expect will take us two months.

BEDFORD UNITED.—R. Goldsworthy, Aug. 12: I have nothing new to report this week with regard to operations on the north lode, there being no change to notice. The shaft is sinking on the course of Bridge lode, and good proposes are being carried out with all dispatch.

BELO YEAN.—James Bray, Aug. 5: During this week we have passed through a branch 6 in, wide, which is producing good stones of tin. The branch is underlaying a little south towards the Gobbins lode, which I consider to be a very good indication.

BELOWDA.—Thomas Parkyn, Aug. 12; I have no alteration to mention as

BELL VEAN.—James Bray, Aug. 5: During this week we have passed arrough a branch 6 in, wide, which is producing good stones of tin. The branch is underlaying a little south towards the Gobbins lode, which I consider to be a very good indication.

BELOWDA.—Thomas Parkyn, Aug. 12; I have no alteration to mention as regards the Beacon Borougt lode; it is still very large, and contains good paying work for tin. 1 am not in a position yet to state its exact worth per lathom, but shall be in a short time, as soon as I know its size. We are opening on this lode by surface workings, and shall have an open stope, and the tin stuff will be transmed from the stope direct to the stamps. On Webb's lode in the adit we have frequently rich bunches of tin, and the lode this morning presents a very promising appearance indeed; we are approaching the junction of another lode, and from our dialling we are not far off from it. I am saving the lode stuff now sending up to surface by itself for one fathom, and will ascertain its value, when you shall know. I have had a portion of the timber delivered on the mine, and am busy repairing the floors and stamps previous to starting the machinery.

BLAEN CAELAN UNTEED.—J. Pell, Aug. 12: I have no change to report this week. Good progress working in all the bargains, the stopes yielding good ozc. Another parcel of lead has been dispatched this week. The driving on the lode towards Esgair-hir Mine, south of Caelan Brook, is without lead, but is a very fine lode. All machinery in good order.

BLUE HILLS.—S. Bennetts, R. Harris, Aug. 7.—The 42 east end is worth 47. ber fathom; the same level, west end, is worth 62. per fathom. The 30 cast end is worth 104. per fathom the lode improving.

BODIDRIS.—H. Hotchkis, Aug. 12; We have now completed the sinking of Meadow shaft 6 ft. below the 110 for water room, and have commenced driving lodge at the 110; this work I am driving on as rapidly as possible. The lode in the 106 cast, though still large, is again somewhat disordered, but the stratification

commence dressing orestuli from underground, as the nooring is gering, since good condition.

— N. Bray, Aug. 11: The trial stope in the back of the 60, cast of Ritchie's shaft, still holds out good promise, and yleiding good orestuff, and to follow up this discovery I have ordered the necessary timber for fixing stull, so as to work the ground to advantage. No. 1 stope in the back of the 76 continues to produce 20 cwts. of silver-lead ore per fathom. The 100, driving east, is on a large lode, and I am looking forward for an improvement for ore in this drivage shortly as the country rock seems settled and congenial. The shaftmen are going on steadily with the opening up of the lode at the 110, and I shall have to procure timber at once for dividing and casing the shaft for bringing down the machine kibble. The crushing and dressing machinery is working fairly well, and settling into good working triin, and having commenced to crush the orestuff from the stopes and other underground bargains I shall get about a sampling of ore as soon as I can.

steadily with the opening up of the lode at the 10, and I stail nave to precure timber at once for dividing and easing the shall to beinging down the machine kibble. The crushing and dressing machinery is working fairly well, and settling stopes and other underground bargains I shall get about a sampling of ore as soon as I can.

OARNARYON.—John Roberts, Aug. 11: The water is continually increasing in the 90 end, and I should not be surprised if we should any day let down the water from the sump. The new traion the side of the mountain on the western ground is producing large atoms of tron prites, and both any contribution of the sump of the sum of the sump of the sum of

have started to-day to cut through the lode in this level, and will keep you duly perfolunt with the progress we make.

DEV N GHEAT CONSOLS.—Issae Richards, Aug. 12: Mouthly Report: Who is islat, New South Lode Shaft: During the past mouth the 130 weet has been diven it in 3 ft., the lode proving if it, wide, composed of capel, quartz, and a late mundle and copper ore. The 115 west has been driven south 1 fm. 4 h. 9 in for intersection of the lode displaced by a cross-course, the ground proving favourable for progress and congenial for mineral.—Wheal Lunnal, Inclined Shaft: The 190 cast, cast of Dawe's cross-cut, has been driven on the new south lode 1 fm., the lode proving from 4 to 5 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, peach, thore, and copper ore; worth from 1 to 2 tons, and mundic 3 tons per fathom. The 137 cast, cast of Friend's cross-cut, has been driven 2 fms. 5 ft. 10 in., the lode proving 4% ft. wide, and of a most promising character, being composed of capel, quartz, peach, prian, fluor, and for the greatest part of the distance driven it produced 1 ton of copper ore and 3 tons of mundic part of the distance driven it produced 1 ton of copper ore and 3 tons of mundic part of the distance driven it produced 1 ton of copper ore and 3 tons of mundic part of the distance driven it produced 1 ton of copper ore and 5 tons of mundic part of the distance driven it produced 1 ton of copper ore and 5 tons of mundic pack, and a small quantity of copper ore, and mundic worth 1, 2, 3, and 4 tons big fathom. The 198 west has been driven 3 fms. 2 ft. by the side of the lode Part and some copper ore of good quality. The 115 cast has been driven if fm. 3 ft. 3 in, the lode proving 4 ft. wide, and of a very promising character, being composed of lode proving 4 ft. wide, and of a very promising character, being composed of lode proving 4 ft. wide, and of a very promising character, being composed of

capel, quartz, peach, prian, mundic, and some good quality copper ore. The 100 cast has been driven 2 fras. 4 ft., the lode proving 1½ ft. wide, consisting of capel, quartz, peach, and small quantities of mundic and copper ore. The 90 cast has been driven 2 fms. 1 ft., the lode proving from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, peach, mundic, and a little good quality copper ore.—Railway Shaft: The 190 has been driven 2 fms. 3 ft. 2 in., the lode proving from 4 to 5 ft. wide, and worth 3 tons of copper ore, or 94., and 3 tons of mundic per fathom. A cross-cut (Bray's) has been driven south at the 190 for intersection of the south part of the lode 1 fm. 2 ft. 9 in., the ground proving tolerably favourable for progress and congenial for mineral. Froyd's cross-cut south at the 175 west has been driven 2 fms. 1 ft. 7 in., the ground proving favourable for progress, and highly mineralised. Champion's cross-cut south at the 160 west has been driven 1 fm. 4 ft. 4 in., and intersected the south part of the lode, which proves to be from 6 to 7 ft. wide, and of a very fine descriptionand character, being composed of capel, quartz, peach, prian, and copper ore worth 3 tons, or 92., and 3 tons of mundic per fathom. A drivage westward from this cross-cut has been commenced on the course of the lode, where it is of the same very fine character as at the point of intersection.—Watson's: The engine-shaft has been sunk 1 fm. 2 ft., naking it a total depth below the ore of 12 fms. 2 ft., the ground proving total EAST BOTALLACK.—G. H. Eustien, M. E. T. Trahair, Agent, Aug. 11, Agent's

point of intersection.—Watson's: The engine-shaft has been sunk 1 fm. 2 ft., making it a total depth below the ore of 12 fms. 2 ft., the ground proving tolerably favourable for progress and congenial for mineral.

EAST BOTALLACK.—G. H. Eustice, M.E., T. Trehair, Agent, Aug. 11: Agent's Report: Since the commencement of operations we have cleared and secured the adit level 40 fathoms, now cleared to No. 2 adit shaft; for most of the distance the adit has been full to within 1 ft. of the back of the level, thus making the rate of progress slower than it otherwise would have been; the adit, however is in a firm and good condition. From the portion of the lode left standing here we have broken some very good stones of tin, possessing a very promising appearance indeed. We have up to this time been delayed in commencing the buildings owing to a scarcity of masons, but have now let the work to a good pare of men, and have commenced to build the smiths' shop, which, with the other buildings, will now be continued without intermission. The carts are daily engaged in carrying stone of a superior quality from the adjoining mine (Balleswidden), which results in a great saving to the company, instead of having to raise the stone. We have the offer of several engines and bollers, and hope in a few days to be able to report the result from examination of the same. The ground for the foundation of the engine and boiler houses is now being removed, and the building of the same will be commenced so soon as the purchase of the engine and boiler has been effected. We have purchased a large quantity of suitable materials on very advantageous terms, invoices of which will be sent you in due course, but are auxious to get on with the necessary surface erections, and the drainage of the mine with as little delay as possible, as we feel convinced that a proper development of the property is all that is required to make it a success.

EAST DARREN.—Aug. 11: In the 104 cross-cut south the ground is composed

tions, and the drainage of the mine with as little delay as possible, as we recionized that a proper development of the property is all that is required to make it a auccess.

EAST DARREN.—Aug. 11: In the 104 cross-cut south the ground is composed of beds of grit and branches of carbonate of lime, showing occasionally spots of mundic and lead ore. In the 92 cross-cut south, towards south part of lode, we have passed through a branch containing carbonate of lime and small spots of lead ore. In the 58, west of footway cross-cut, the lode is 3 ft. wide, carrying a small branch of lead ore on the footwall, but not sufficient to value. In the 56, east of footway cross-cut, the lode is 4 ft. wide; disordered by cross-joints, showing occasionally spots of lead ore. The stope over the 104, east of cross-cut, and tribute pitches throughout the mine, are without change to notice. We have completed for the present the necessary repairs to Taylor's shaft, and resumed drawing, which, with dressing, is being again pushed forward.

EAST ROMAN GRAVELS.—A. Waters, Aug. 12: The engine-shaft is 10 fms. below the 97, sinking by nine men, at contract price. The 97 south by four men, at 114, per fathom; lode 3 ft. wide, worth ½ ton per fathom. The 85 south is in a lode 5 ft. wide, worth 2½ tons per fathom; lote by six men, at 72. per fathom, and 10s. per ton. The stope in this level, north 6 winze, by six men, at 30s. per fathom, and 20s. per ton; lode worth 3 tons per fathom. The pitch in said level near the shaft by two men, at 62, per ton; worth ½ ton per fathom. No. 1 pitch in the 75 south by six men, at 70s. per ton; worth ½ ton per fathom. No. 2 pitch in same level south by two men, at 110s. per ton; worth ½ ton per fathom. No. 2 pitch in the 65 north ½ ton per fathom. On per fathom and 120s. per ton; worth ½ ton per fathom. The pitch in bottom of the 46 north by two men, at 120s. per ton; worth ½ ton per fathom. The pitch in bottom of the 20 by two men, at 120s. per ton; worth ½ ton per fathom. On per fathom. The pitch in the

the lode.

EAST WHEAL 'BULLER.—W. Tregay, Aug. 12: The No. 1 lode is 12 ft. wide, of the most beautiful gossan both in the east and west end, 6 ft. of this carrying a little silver and indications of copper ore. In the 40 cross-cut south we are still in the elvan, and the ground is favourable for driving. On getting through this elvan we expect soon to be cutting into one of the great copper lodes of the district

of engine-shaft, is 4 ft. wide, producing very strong arsenical mundic west of engine-shaft, is 4 ft. wide, producing very strong arsenical mundic thickly charged with tin and fine stones of rich quality yellow copper ore—altogether of a very promising description, and the end within a few fathoms of the perpendicular line of the lode in the winze and stope gone down from the 60, above where the workings were rather extensively carried out in, it is said, fine courses of ore. The north lode in the 70, east of engine-shaft, is 1 ft. wide, principally mundic and ore, with a very kindly appearance for improvement. The stoping ground gone down in the bottom of the 60, on the north and south lodes, is not sufficiently drained of water and clear of stuff to admit working until the upper levels are clear.

courses of ore. The north lode in the 70, east of engine-shaft, is if the wide, principally mundle and ore, with a very kindly appearance for improvement. The stoping ground gone down in the bottom of the 80, on the north and south lodes, is not sufficiently drained of water and clear of stuff to admit working until the upper levels are clear.

FORTESCUE.—J. H. James, H. B. Harris, Aug. 11; Since commencing operations in January last we have made a road 360 yards through furze and gorse, connecting the mine with the turnpike-road. We have also built smiths 'shop, carpenters' shop, material house, office, powder magazine, engine-house, boilerhouse, stands, stock, and loadings, calciner, and over 30 fathoms of clumbers and flues for catching the arsenic. Cleared and enlarged engine-shaft 25 fathoms deep, made and erected shears over shaft, erected engine (22-10. eyilmér), facet-shaft to the stamp, laid out dressing doors, 40 fathoms of flat-rods in course of construction, and will be completed by the end of the week if we get castings from the foundry as promised, and then we shall begin stamping the early part of next week. We have also broken some hundreds of tons of metal, and our stopes continue to yield the usual class stuff.

FRONGOCH.—J. Kitto and Son, Aug. 7: During the past month we have not made the usual progress in exploring the bottom of the mine, in consequence of the large quantity of orestuff and debris which accumulated there during the long drought in the early part of the summer, and which we have recently been drawing to surface. Consequently we have no particular change to report in the character or value of the lode at that point, but we hope and expect to meet an improvement in this direction soon, as we are now in a good position, and shall lose no time in pushing on the driving of the 154 towards the valuable run of ore ground gone down in the bottom of the 124, about 4 or 5 fathoms in advance of the present torcheaset, and which stands whole and intact between these two substances are al

like the 259, is here also wider than the level. One stope in roof is worth 101, the other 261, per fathom. We expected to have been opening richer ground in the 220 end north, and not so variable; the lode, however, now looks more settled and promising, and worth at present 131, per fathom. The winze sinking below this level has struck into a "nip" with a very irregular underlie, but in all probability a few feet further sinking will show the lode recovering itself again. No. 1 stope in the roof is worth 201, per fathom. No. 2 stope is worth 121, per fathom. Two stopes in the sole of the 210 are worth 121, and 301, per fathom respectively. Another stope in the sole of the 200 is worth 301, per fathom. The 130 stopes are without change to notice.—Dumbell's: The 230 end driving north is making good progress, and the lode of a very promising appearance; present value for ore 151, per fathom. The stope in roof of the 210 north continues good, and we are now sinking a winze immediately over this in the 200 for the working of this important piece of ground to greater advantage. The lode in the 200 end north is not so unsettled as of late; now worth 121, per fathom. The stope in roof, from which we expected good results by this, has so far disappointed us, but by continuing it at a decreased height we shall get over the ore in roof of the level more rapidly. The winze in sole of the 185 continues of the value last reported, but the rise having further fallen off we have begun to stope north of it in a good lode for blende especially. The new stopes in sole of the 125 are not sufficiently opened to give their exact value. The holing of the winze to the 140 proves both levels to be on the same division of the lode. The winze in the 85 north continues in rich ore; worth fully 754, per fathom. A stope in roof of the 70 north has improved; now worth 354, per fathom. A stope in roof of the 70 north has improved; now worth 354, per fathom.

GREEN HURPH.—Thos. Cart, Aug, 6 !\* The stope below the 30, south of Vipond's sump, a

GROGWINION.—J. Kitto and Son, Aug. 10: Since the date of our reprising general meeting of shareholders, on July 31, all our operations, both sage ground and at surface, have been going on with the usual regularly and ground and at surface, have been going on with the usual regularly agreement of the control of the property of the deep 4dit. 68, and intermediate levels if y sufficient provides a state as possible, and though the ground a picel great on inan easterly course as fast as possible, and though the ground an individual control of the mine. In the deep adit level, which is the most advanced of these such control of the mine. In the deep adit level, which is the most advanced of these showing signs of improvement, and has recently yielded some particles of the mine. In the deep adit level, which is the most advanced of these showing signs of improvement, and has recently yielded some particles of the provided some particles. In a sufficient provided some particles of the provided some particles of the provided some particles. In a sufficient provided some particles of the provided some particles of the provided some particles. In a sufficient provided some particles of the provided some particles of the provided some particles of the provided some particles. In a sufficient provided some particles of the provided some particles of the provided some particles. In a winze sinking below the 265 south the lode is 4ft. wide, and worth 12 covers of one per fathom. The lode in the new stope below the 205 is 6ft, wide, and worth 12 covers of ore per fathom. The lode in the new stope below the 205 is 6ft, wide, and worth 12 covers of ore per fathom. The lode in the new stope below the 205 is 6ft, wide, and worth 12 covers of ore per fathom. The lode in the new stope south the 205 is 6ft, wide, and worth 12 covers of ore per fathom. The lode in the new stope south the provided south of the pr

notice.

LLANDEGLA.—H. Hotchkiss, August 12: We are continuing to break richless
ore in the north lode, and I find it continues both east and west of the rise, as
a m still of opinion it will increase in richness as we develope eastwand. X
ther change.

ther change. LOMAX.—W. Argall, Aug. 11: Since my last report we have cut through m ner north, and found more lode standing, but just of the same characterables.

LOMAX.—W. Argall, Aug. 11: Since my last report we have cut through free ther north, and found more lode standing, but just of the same charactera before reported on.

MARKE VALLEY.—Wm. George, James Steniake, Aug. 12: The 148 is leig driven east by boring machinery, and fair progress is being made, but the lost is not quite so large as previously reported, still composed of quartz and medic, with occasionally a little copper ore. In the 90 west the part of the lost being carried is 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz, mundie, and good splats of copper ore, In the end driving east from the 40 rise the lode will yield 1½ too ore per fathom. In the cross-cut at the 20 we have to-day intersected another small branch containing mundie and copper ore, but we cannot see enough of satisfy ourselves that it is the part of the lode we are expecting to mest with. We shall, therefore, continue the driving north. Other points of operation are being urged on as fast as the nature of the work will admit of.

MELLANEAR COPPER.—John Gilbert, Aug. 11: The lode in the 40, west of shaft, driving east of cross-cut, on the south-east part, is 24 with, and producing 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. The lode in the 50, west of shaft, driving east of cross-cut, on the south-east part, is 24 with, and producing 4½ tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 50, west of shaft, on the main part, is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of cepper and blende. The lode in the 50, west of shaft, on the main part, is 2 ft. wide, producing cast on the south-east part, is 2½ ft. wide, and producing as a producing as a producing as a producing as a producing a stone of shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and producing 2 tone so for eper fathom. The lode in the 90, west of shaft, driving east on the south-east part, is 2½ ft. wide, and producing east on the southest part, is 2½ ft. wide, and producing east on the southest part, is 2½ ft. wide, and producing east on the southest part, is 2½ ft. wide, and producing east on the southest part, is 2½ ft. wide, and producing east on t

throughout the mine are yielding very well. We shall sample on Tuesday act about \$615 tons of copper ore.

MOLESWORTH UNITED.—J. Richards, Aug. 10: Since my last report lie lode in the adit end driving east has increased in size to about \$1 \text{times} and the quality of the time which is saving work for stamping and dressing, and the quality of the time will work at a fair tribute and to good advantage. I expect further improvement as we proceed eastward.

MORFA DU.—T. Mitchell, Aug. 12: The lode in the rise in back of the continues to yield good blueatone. The ground in the driving by the While Rock shalt has undergone a considerable change this week. We have cut as altookan joint about \$6 \text{ in which we find a little mineral. This look kindly.

Rocks shaft has undergone a considerable enlange this week. We have cite as a flookan joint about 6 in. wide, in which we find a little mineral. This less kindly.

MOUNT CARBIS.—G. Johns, Aug. 12: The lode in the 27 east end is worth 10t. per fathom. The rise in backed this level is worth 9t. per fathom. We expect soon to be enabled to sink in the bottom of the 27, where there is a good course of tin.

MNNTDD GORDDU.—J. G. Green, Aug. 12: Setting Report: The men have not yet completed their bargain in Burnett's engine-shaft; it will be a trouble some piece of work until we get the cistern in. A stope in back of the 34, on the main lode, to six men, at 60s, per fathom; the lode is worth 12 cwts. per fathom at the lode is worth 12 cwts. per fathom the lode is worth 15 cwts. per fathom, the lode worth 15 cwts. per fathom, the lode will be shaft of the 35 to shape fathom. To stope the sole of the 12, west of winze, to four men, at 7t. 10s. per fathom. To stope the sole of the 12, west of winze, to four men; the lode is worth 14 cwts. per fathom. Drawing and tramming all the stuff in the mine to three men, at 4s, 6d, per score skiploads. We have pleasify a much as possible. Our parcel of ore realised 285t. I have about 20 tons all swaff in the mine to three men, at 4s, 6d, per score skiploads. We have pleasify and the profit of the 12 to 15 to 1

good stope, and then if we find a change in the rock we shall be right, but if not our best plan will be to try and cut the lode castward. We have not seen my thing worth while in the costean pit, but are still pushing it on; the rock being carefully examined, and about 2 ft, broken over before filling the pits. South Lode: The ground in the forebreast is similar in every respect to a wind last reported on; we still have a strong feed of water to contend with.

NEW BRONFLOYD.—Thomas Kemp, Aug. 12: Setting Report: The men is the tribute pitch in No. 3 shaft, north lode, over the 121, east of winze, are getting on well in filling up the workings with attle, which work, I expect, will completed in about a fortnight from date, when stoping will be resumed. The pitch over the 96, east of winze, is re-let to four men, for two months, at 186, per ton, including all costs in making the ore marketable. Two men to cave cut the south part of the middle lode in the 73, west of No. 2 cross-cut, at 186, per fathom; there is no change to notice here, the part of the lode we are crossing is much the same as for some time past, showing a little lead ore, not enough ing is much the same as for some time past, showing a little lead ore, not enough ing is much the same as when last reported, carrying strings of ore in highly mineralised ground. Six men to rise in and stope the lode over the 52, west of vive the 52 end, west of Lloyd's cross-cut, at 180s, per fathom. The part to the lode opened on is composed of killas and spar, strongly internitival at a divise the sopened on is composed of killas and spar, strongly internitival at a divise the sopened on is composed of killas and spar, strongly internitival at a divise the south of the strongly internitival at a divise the south of the strongly internitival at a divise the south of the strongly internitival at a divise the south of the strongly internitival at a divise the south of the strongly internitival at a divise the south of the strongly internitival at a divise the south

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PARTS COPPER CORPORATION.—T. Mitchell, Aug. 12: The ground in the possuit still presents a very promising appearance. The forebreast is intermixed with small strings of copper and sulphur, and some of the joints contain a soft priam, with a little black oxide of copper. All other points much the same as when last reported.

PENHALLS.—S. Bennetts, R. Harris, Aug. 7: The north part of the lode in the 50 fm. level, which is now being opened on, is, we think, the main part of the lode, and containing good spots of tin. The 70 east is poor, the 60 cast is worth 57. Per fathom, the 50 west 122, per fathom, and the 48 west 62, per fathom. PHCENIX AND WEST PHCENIX UNITED—(Special Report).—John Truscott, Aug. 11: In cutting down West's shaft, below where we some time ago had a good bunch of ore about 4 fms. below the 100 level, we have discovered a good branch of received a good branch of rich copper ore of a similar character to the bunch above referred to. I should think it would make a produce of from 20 to 30 per cent., and is now worth for size of branch 407, per fathom.

POLROSE.—W. Bennetts, C. Roach, Aug. 11: Last Saturday was our pay and setting. The men in the cross-cut made capital progress last month; they drove 8 ims. 3 ft., which makes the total distance from the shaft 13 fms. 3 ft. The ground continues of nice light killas, most congenial for mineral. We reset the cross-cut to eight men, at 62, per fathom the month. We also placed two men to open on the fin branches lately passed through; we shall be able to speak more at length of this point in our next report, after we have seen more of the branches. The 99 west, on the Margaret lode, to drive by six men, at 44, 10s. per fathom the month. We have cut through a small branch of spar in the cross-cut north which is letting out water, and it appears to be a shoot from the north lode.

PORT NIGEL.—T. Manley, Aug. 11: The 68 east will yield 30 cwts. of lead ore per fathom, and lode west of winse will produce 30 cwts, of lead ore per fathom, and lode west of w when we set through a small barden gover, for index or per failborn, with a sound through a small barden governor of the subtracting in bearers and character for individual subtracting of the subtracting

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## C. A. SCOTT,

AGENT AND BROKER, METAL 7 PARADE, BIRMINGHAM.

## SPECIAL DEPOSIT RATES.

#### G. BARKER AND CO.,

BANKERS-39 AND 40, MARK LANE, LONDON. (ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CLEARING BANKERS-THE BANK OF ENGLAND. DEPOSITS of £10 and upwards received and receipts issued.

Current accounts opened on the usual terms, and every description of Banking transacted.

#### TO THE METAL TRADE.

**F**<sup>OR</sup> COPPER, TIN, LEAD, &c., apply to-MESSES. PELLY, BOYLE, AND CO., SWORN METAL BROKERS, ALLHALLOWS CHAMBERS, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON. (ESTABLISHED 1849.)

# The Mining Market: Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

MET	AL MARKET-LONDON, Aug. 13, 1880.
IRON. & s.d. & s.d.	
Pig, GMB, f.o.b., Clyde., 2 14 3	English, ingot, f.o.b 92 0 0
, Scotch, all No. 1 2 15 6-	, bars , 93 0 0
Bars, Welsh, f.o.b. Wales 5 15 0-6 0 0	, refined 94 0 0- —
in London . 6 5 0	Australian
, Stafford., ,, 7 5 0- 7 10 0	Banca 92 0 0- nom.
", Stafford., ", 7 5 0- 7 10 0 ; in Tyne or Tees 5 15 0- 6 0 0	Straits 87 5 0- 87 10 0
,, Swedish, London10 0 0-10 10 0	COPPER.
Rails, Welsh, at works 6 0 0	Tough cake and inget 65 0 0- 66 0 0
Sheets, Staff., in London 8 5 0- 8 10 0	Best selected 67 0 0
Plates, ship, in London . 7 10 0-8 0 0	
Hoops, Staff., 7 15 0- 8 5 0	Flat Bottoms /3 0 0- /4 0 0
Nail rods, Staff., in Lon. 7 0 0-8 5 0	Wallaroo 75 0 0- 73 10 0
STEEL.	Burra, or P.C.C 70 0 0
English, spring 13 0 0-19 0 0	
swedish, keg	Chili bars, g.o.b 60 5 0
	PHOSPHOR BRONZE.
,, fag. ham15 10 0- — LEAD.	Alloys I., II., III., and IV £120 0 0
English, pig, common16 5 0	,, VI. and VII 135 0 0
L.B16 15 0	,, XI., Spl. bearing metal 112 0 0
W D 17 0 0	
sheet and bar. 16 15 0-	BRASS.
pipe17 10 0- —	Wire 634d
red19 0 0	Tubes 9½
, white22 0 0-24 0 0	Sheets 8¾ -9 d.
patent shot19 0 0	Yel. met. sheath. & sheets 6 -61/4
Bpanish	TIN-PLATES.* per box.
NICKEL.	Charcoal, 1st quality 1 2 0- 1 4 0
Metal, per cwt	,, 2nd quality 0 18 0- 1 0 0
Ore, 10 per cent. per ton.20 0 0-25 0 0	
QUICKSILVER.	,, 2nd quality 0 15 6- 0 16 6
Flasks, 75lbs., war. (nom) 7 5 0	Black per ton 15 10 0
SPELTER.	Canada, Staff. or Gla. 12 0 9-
Silesian	at anvergoor
English, Swansea19 0 0	Black Taggers, 450 of 30 0 0-
sheet zinc22 10 0-23 0 0	14 × 10
* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per bo	x less for ordinary; 10s. per ton less for

Canada; IX 6s. per box more than IC quoted above, and add 6s. for each X. Terne-plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brands.

Terme-plates 2s, per box more than 1c quoted nove, and and 3s, for each X. Terme-plates 2s, per box below tin-plates of similar brands.

REMARKS.—The variations which have taken place upon our markets during the past week have been of a trifling character, but prices have for the most part displayed an easier tendency. The publication of the Board of Trade Returns for July, which must be taken as an undeniable evidence of the bona fide business which has been transacted, has caused a feeling of satisfaction; but notwithstanding that these returns are extremely favourable, yet the supplies still continue in excess of requirements, as shown by the Increase constantly added to stocks, and which entirely prevents any advance in prices being permanently established. However, it is satisfactory to note that the Board of Trade Returns show a considerable excess over those for the corresponding period of 1879; and it is to be hoped that the remaining months of the year will bear an equally favourable comparison. At the same time, as the comparison is made with an exceptionally bad year, too much importance ought not to be attached to it; and until the trade returns are fully equal to or exceed those of any former prosperous times there is not much cause for congratuation. As the population of the country increases, it is very necessary there should be an expansion of trade.

It is not sufficient that a fair average is maintained, but that the commerce of the country should be in proportion to the growth of the population. The reaction which has at times taken place in some metals this week is an indication of the anxiety of many helders to take profits where practicable, and owing to the constant increase in stocks it would appear that those operators who are realising are acting with discretion. Ultimately as the autumn advances a resuscitation in trade may ensue, but for the present there seems nothing to warrant any advance in prices, and many producers evidently have such little faith in the stability of prices tha

fairly steady tone at about 61l. 10s., but on account of the disposition manifested by sellers to effect sales at current rates no buyers could be found at the close over 61l. On Tuesday morning when the Chili charters were amounted as 1900 tons for only six days of the present month it created a slight sear amongst holders, and owing to the gloomy feeling which it produced 80l. 10s. had to be accepted in order to effect business, but during the afternoon a doubt having been thrown on the accuracy of the telegram prices slightly recovered, and remained tolerably steady at about 60l. 10s. to 60l. 15s. until yesterday, when the market again became easier, and closes to-day at 60l. 5s. Forward parcels have been sold this week at prices very little above those paid for eash, which is an indication that there are sellers who anticipate prices to recede to a still further extent. The inanimate appearance of the market signifies that orders for speculation are scarce, and there is also a falling off in the number of enquiries for shipment for manufactured, and sellers of both copper and yellow metal sheets have been offering to sell at reduced rates, but without much apparent success.

Since our last report nothing approaching to a brisk demand has marked the course of the iron market, but at the same time there has in some instances been evinced a desire to do business where practicable, the result being that a fair number of orders are where practicable, the result being that a fair number of orders are reported to have been placed with some of the works. A good demand exists for rails, which continues to impart strength to the market for nearly all descriptions, and prices for the most part are firmly mainined. Merchant bars, however, are in somewhat limited request, but it is thought not unlikely that as the shipments to the East have remained rather limited for some little time past there may be shortly an improved demand from India. The active demand for pig-iron of the past few weeks has been caused in great measure by speculation, operators having taken a too exaggerated view of the improvement in the American demand, but that country having already been over aumilied it will probably be some time yet before the reproductions.

India. The active demand for pig-iron of the past few weeks has been caused in great measure by speculation, operators having taken a too exaggerated view of the improvement in the American demand, but that country having already been over supplied it will probably be some time yet before the requirements of American eccessitates her purchasing from this country in any large quantities, and in consequence of the enormous stocks and excessive supplies here a reaction is anticipated. Some operators, however, are more hopeful, and are of opinion that consumers are almost bare of stock, and the probable augmented requirements of the autumn will be sufficient to absorb the greater portion of the stock in public store, and that buyers will have to pay very much higher rates than are now ruling; but, whatever the future may ultimately bring forth, there does not seem much prospect of prices being advanced to any material extent for some little time hence, as there have been numerous speculative transactions, which will doubtless cause many realisations to take place. The Board of Trade Returns for July are considered satisfactory, for they show a considerable increase in the exports for all descriptions in comparison with the same month in 1879, with the exception of old material, which is 1344 tons less, acting 3931 tons against 31,25 tons. The exports of pigs were 139,516 tons, against 31,504 tons; bars, 20,327 tons, against 19,450 tons; railway fron, 71,407 tons, against 41,775 tons; is hoops, 22,057 tons, against 17,143 tons, and wrought 17,255 tons, against 19,450 tons; railway fron, 71,407 tons, against 41,775 tons; thoops, 22,057 tons, against 17,143 tons, and wrought to show the control of the development of the firms represented at the necessity of the same property of the control of bigs. The carrying out of this resolution may perhaps be the means of diminishing the heavy stock, and may possibly lead to a speedler restoration of bigher prices. The foreign and coastwice salipments last week from Glasgow were

454,604 tons, against 454,204 tons on the 31st uit, or an increase of 400 tons for the week. The number of furnaces in blast continues at 117.

The warrant market opened on Monday very flat, and business was done down to 53s. 3d., but railled during the afternoon to 54s. 3d. On Tuesday the market was rather fluctuating, and 54s. 9d. was touched, and closed at 54s. 6d. buyers, improving again on Wednesday to 54s. 9d., and remained steady exsterday at this figure, and closes to-dayat 54s. 3d. Business on the Middlesborough market is reported barely so brisk, nevertheless prices are firm, notwithstanding that many buyers have endeavoured to depress them. The quotation for No. 3 is about 44s., and No. 4 at 1s. less. Enquiries for warrants are less numerous, and the business transacted has been rather slack. The stock in public stores last Tuesday was \$2,210 tons, or a decrease of about 500 tons for the week. The deliveries this month, so far, have been unsatisfactory, the quantity exported from Middlesborough last week being about 14,000 tons, or 3000 tons below the average of several previous weeks. Business on American account has not yet been resumed to any material extent, nevertheless enquiries are said to be more numerous, and give promise of a revival of trade with that country. The manufactured trade keeps without much change, nevertheless prices are firm, bars being quoted at 5t. 17s. 6d. to 6t; angles at 6t; ship-plates, 6t. 17s. 6d. to 7t; and puddled bars at 4t, with a good enquiry for these latter.

On the Wolverhampton warket sellers are said to have refused to effect sales unless they have been able to obtain the full advance recently made in prices, but as buyers are rather reluctant to pay the higher prices there has not been very much business transacted. All mine pigs have sold at 70s. to 80s., hematites at 80s., South Yorkshire pigs at 50s. and Derbyshire pigs at 50s. There is a large demand for sheets and hoops, and makers quote the latter at 6t. 15s. to 7t. 5s.

7t. 5s. At Birmingham makers of

TIN.—There has been some considerable variations in prices, and owing to heavy "bear" sales holders have not altogether been successful in their efforts to maintain the market. On Monday foreign tin was quoted from 89l. to 88l. 10s. for cash parcels. On Tuesday 5s. to 10s. per ton less was accepted, and during Wednesday quotations remained without any material change. Yesterday business was reported at prices fluctuating betwixt 88l. 10s. and 87l., and to-day between 76l. and 87l. 15s., closing at 87l. 5s. to 87l. 10s. The market is in a much too unsettled condition to foretell with any amount of certainly its future course. The decrease in deliveries compared with the corresponding period of last year may be taken as an evidence that many consumers are reluctant to purchase at the enhanced rates beyond their immediate requirements, which indicates a reduction in prices, but, on the other hand, the stock, although having slightly increased, is still comparatively light, and holders may perhaps temporarily be able to prevent the market crumbling away. At the Billiton sale in Batavia last Wednesday 12,000 piculs were sold at a price equal to about 52 g., or about 87l. per ton in Holland.

LEAD.—This market maintained its improved position, but no further advance has taken place in prices.

SPELTER.—There is little or no change in the state of this market. Prices are rather weaker and the demand quiet.

TIN-PLATES continue in fair request at former rates.

QUICKSILVER.—There has been a considerable business in Spanish

QUICKSILVER.—There has been a considerable business in Spanish at 71. 5s., and the importers have not satisfied all requirements. Other sorts have been relatively neglected.

Messrs. RUCKARDS and BUDD (Aug. 10)—COPPER has been remarkably steady during the month, notwithstanding the very heavy stocks and the quiet state of demand for both raw and maxufactured. The visible supply is enormous, and it is getting more and more difficult to see what is to bring stocks back to more reasonable dimensions.

EXPORTS—First seven months.	1878.		1879.		1880.	
Yellow metal	8,959		10,104		9,071	
Total	34,467		37,815		36,092	
Copper in ores	7,464		7,018		7,653	
Copper regulus and precipitate	11,867		16,168		16,701	
In pyrites, estimated	8,886		7,204		10,698	
Total	52,099		57,712		58,302	
	English copper—wrought and unwrghtTons Foreign copper—unwrought Yellow metal  Total  IMPORTS—First seven months. Copper in ores Copper regulus and precipitate Bars, cake, and ingots. In pyrites, estimated	English copper—wrought and unwright. Tons 18,519           Foreign copper—unwrought         6,989           Yellow metal         39,959           Total           Imports—First seven months         7,464           Copper in ores         7,464           Copper regulus and precipitate         11,867           Bars, cake, and ingots         23,882           In pyrites, estimated         8,886	English copper—wrought and unwrghtTons 18,519           Foreign copper—unwrought         6,989           Yellow metal         8,950           Total         34,467           Imports—First seven months.         7,464           Copper in ores         11,867           Bars, cake, and ingots         23,882           In pyrites, estimated         8,886	English copper—wrought and unwrightTons       18,129         Foreign copper—unwrought       6,399       9,582         Yellow metal       8,959       10,104         Total       34,467       37,815         Imports—First seven months.       7,464       7,018         Copper in ores       7,464       16,168         Bars, cake, and ingots       23,882       27,322         In pyrites, estimated       8,886       7,204	Toreign copper—unwrought   6,989   9,582	English copper—wrought and unwrightTons 18,519     118,129     17,620       Foreign copper—unwrought     6,989     9,582     9,401       Yellow metal     6,959     10,104     9,071       Total     34,467     37,315     36,092

Total ..... 8,068 ...... 7,695 ......

Messrs. FRY, JAMES, and Co.—COPPER has been very steady during the past fortnight, but the fluctuations, though slight, have tended in favour of buyers, as, although there is a fair cousumption, the enormous stocks tend to keep prices down. On the 1st inst. the total stock "in sight" amounted to 55,000 tons, against 91,500 in 1879 and 59,500 in 1876 at same period.—Tr. has experienced a good deal of fluctuation since our last, and closes steady at 582. The amount of business transacted has been very considerable, the position of the article statistically favouring speculation.—Hox.—The trade in this metal continues to make steady progress. Scotch pigs, after touching 55s. 8d., receded to 53s. 3d., and closed yesterday at 54s. 6d.—LEAD has improved in value.—Tin-Plates are also commanding rather higher prices.

The settlement of the fortnightly account has occupied the chief attention of the dealers in the MINING SHARE MARKET this week, and there is little change to notice in quotations, which for the most part are nominal. Business transactions, either for the account

most part are nominal. Business transactions, either for the account or for cash, have been few and far between, and we do not anticipate much improvement until after the holidays.

TIN.—The market for shares has been very quiet, and quotations mostly nominal. The standard has again fallen 3l. Carn Breas are quoted 75 to 80; Dolcoath, 53 to 55; Tincroft, 17 to 18. South Condurrow, 9½ to 10; at the meeting the accounts showed a profit of 3147l. on four months' working, and a dividend of 10s. per share was declared, leaving with the balance brought forward from the last meeting (2461l.) a credit balance, after payment of dividend, of 2547l. The tin sold realised 9180l., and the costs are charged to July 3. The report of the mine is favourable.

At Wheal Eliza tin mine a profit of 9000l. was shown for six months and a dividend of 8192l. (8l. per share) declared. Blue Hills, 4 to 4½; Cook's Kitchen, 9 to 9½; East Pool, 36 to 38; Polrose, 1½ to 2; Phoenix, 2 to 2½. South Frances have further declined to 10½ 12½; West Basset, 15½ to 16½; West Frances, 14 to 15; West Peevor, 9 to 9½; Wheal Agar, 6 to 6½; Wheal Basset, 3 to 3½; Wheal

Peevor, 9 to 9½; Wheal Agar, 6 to 6½; Wheal Bass, 14 to 15; West Peevor, 9 to 9½; Wheal Agar, 6 to 6½; Wheal Bass, 13 to 3½; Wheal Grenville, 10½ to 10½; Wheal Kitty 8t. Agnes, 5 to 5½; Wheal Peevor, 31 to 32; New Kitty, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; Wheal Uny, 2½ to 3; East Lovell, ½ to 1½; South Crofty, 14 to 15; West Kitty, 1½ to 1½; West Phænix, 2 to 2½; Wheal Jane, 3½ to 4½; Wheal Jewel,

COPPER remains firm, but there is scarcely anything doing in COPPER remains firm, but there is scarcely anything doing in shares. Devon Great Consols, 13 to 14; Bedford United, 1 to 1½; Wheal Crebor, 4½ to 5; East Caradon, 1½ to 1½; East Crebor, 15s. to 20s.; Gunnislake (Clitters), 3¾ to 4½; Hingston Down, 15s. to 20s.; Mellanear, 5 to 5½; Marke Valley, 1½ to 2; Morfa Du, 1 to 1½; Parys Corporation, 1½ to 1½; Prince of Wales, 20s. to 22s. 6d.; West Caradon, 2½ to 3; West Seton, 20 to 22½. West Tolgus, 52½ to 55. New Cook's Kitchen, 8 to 8½; in driving the 148 cross-cut north from engine-shaft a lode has been met with 10 ft. wide, and which, for 3 ft. wide, yields 3 tons of copper ore per fathom. West Devon, 2½ to 3; North Penstruthal, ½ to ½; South Penstruthal, ½ to ½; 2½ to 3; North Penstruthal, 1½ to 1½; South Penstruthal, ½ to ½; from Mona, 1½ to 15½; Carnaryon Copper, ½ to 1. Gawton, 20s. to 25s.; three points here are worth 6½. per fathom for copper, and two for arsenical mundic 18 tons per fathom.

LEAD mines are also dull, with very little business doing. Vans have been enquired for at an advance, to 19, 20. Great Laxey, 19 to the

Roman Gravels, 10 to  $10\frac{1}{2}$ ; this mine has sampled 230lead ore, for sale next week and is looking well.

lead ore, for sale next week, and is looking well. East Craven 8 to 9; East Van, 2 to 2½; Herodsfoot, 3½ to 3½; Leadhills, 3va Minera, 9½ to 10½; Aberllyn, 1 to 1½; North D Eresby, 1 to 1½; Nigel, 1½ to 1½; Caron, 1½ to 2; Crosswood, 1 to 1½. Fromes 3 to 3½; the directors have declared an interim dividend of 10½ cent. per annum, after carrying forward a good balance. Person 3 to 3½; Pen-yr-Orsedd, 1 to 1½; Gorsedd, 2½ to 3; West Homes 1½ to 1½.

Grogwinion, 2½ to 3½; Hartington, 1 to 1½; Red Rock, 1½ to 1½; Gwern-yr-Mynydd, 3 to 3½; D'Eresby Mountain, 20 to 30; Mest Wye Valley, ½ to 1½; New Wye Valley, ½ to 1½; Ystwith. 1½; Gwern-yr-Mynydd, 3 to 3½; D'Eresby Mountain, 20 to 30; Mest Mines 1½; the sale of lead ore per fathom. Tankerills, 3½; the sale of lead ore this week—80 tons—realised 7931. 5s.; be an advance on last month's sale. East Roman Gravels, 15s. 17s. 6d.; this mine is looking well. Derwent, 2½ to 2½; the left is shown the provided in the sheet for the property of the provided in the sale of the rise above the 93 is improving as they go up to the little lies to the provided in the sheet of the provided in the sheet.

17s. 6d.; this mine is looking well. Derwent, 2½ to 2½; the looking the rise above the 93 is improving as they go up to the little lies stone. South Darren, 2½ to 3; the lode in the shaft is worth at per fathom, and sinking going on well. An improvement is looking in the 110 west. Mawston, 1 to 1½.

FOREIGN. MINES.—Almada, 6s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; Anglo-Espana, to 2½; Blue Tent, 2 to 2½; Birdseye Creek, ½ to 1; Huthal to 2½; Placerville, 2½ to 2½; Canada Copper, 1½ to 1½; Capper, 40 to 41. Chontales advices show a loss on the month of 168l., owing to a slight breakage in the machinery. Javalinery, 168l., owing to a slight breakage in the machinery. Javalinery show gold return 1150l.; expenditure, 776l. Devala Moyar, to prem. Pitangui return for the month of June was 1603l. fax Colorado, 2½ to 2½; Copiapo, 8 to 9; Don Pedro del Rey, 5-16ths 7-16ths; Eberhardt and Aurora, 2½ to 2½; Flagstaff, ½ to ½; From and Bolivia, 3½ to 3½; Glenrock, 1½ to 1½; New Zealand Gold, ½ to New Quebrada, 3½ to 4; Nouveau Monde, ¾ to ½; Panulcillo, ¼ to 18 Pestarena, 3-16ths to 5-16ths; Port Phillip, 7s. to 9s.; Richmed 15 to 15½; Ruby, 7½ to 7½; St, John del Rey, 230 to 240; Seal The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange in the Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange in the Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange in the Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange in the Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange in the Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange in the stone in the Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange in the Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange in the stone in the stock in the share is to the share in the share in the share is to the share in the share is the share in the share is to the share in the

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange has been done, and whaten a considerable amount of business has been done, and whaten shares have been offered bona fide for sale have been readily deposed of at quotations. There is, however, little disposition speculate, and the public appear more inclined to make the best the fine weather for holiday making than to trouble themselve about share dealing. It is very generally anticipated that with a month or six weeks there will be a period of great activity will regard to new companies, and some are already bestirring the selves to obtain private subscriptions so as to ensure an efficient of the selvest of the prospectuses are publicly issued. The Indian of the light of the selvest of the prospectuses are publicly issued. The Indian of the prospectuses are publicly issued. float when the prospectuses are publicly issued. The Indiang mines appear to be making satisfactory progress towards deed ment, but it is of course much too soon to look for gold returns from the course much to be cour them, although from the accounts received no doubt is en that good profits will be forthcoming in due course. Gold in has received sufficient support to enable Mr. Readwin to see opportunity of testing on a practical working scale his process extracting gold, and it need scarcely be said that should it prote be a success its application will not be limited to Wales; at present of the process to any but the

has received sufficient support to enable Mr. Readwin to seeme to opportunity of testing on a practical working scale his proces in extracting gold, and it need scarcely be said that should it prove be a success its application will not be limited to Wales; at prove however, not enough is known of the process to any but the discoverer to permit of any scientific onclusions being arrived at any nothing has been done on the working scale to render scientific on siderations superfluous, but his proposed operations at Tyding glwadis will no doubt quickly set the matter at rest. The mine are receiving a fair price for their ores –tin, copper, and lead—although during the present holiday season some fluctuations me expected, it is considered very unlikely that any serious fail with have to be submitted to, so that, on the whole, the prospects of the share market are satisfactory.

The Colar Gold Mining Company, with a capital of 150,000, it shares of 14. each (of which 100,000), only is to be now issently, been formed to acquire mining rights, which are very extensiva, the immediately to the south of the property reported upon for the centry formed Mysore Gold Mining Company by Mr. W. Bell Initial and the encouraging feature is that his references to the Colar on pany's property, which are merely incidental, and, therefore, well defined lodes running through all the blocks; that the most imperials want for four miles. The difference of the company's property, and miles among the company's property, and miles and the colar company's property, and the corregum Company's property, and the course of the company's property, and the course of the course of the company's property, and the course of the cours

leader in the Tea Plantation (Richmond) has been uncovered, and opened out into 4 ft, of magnificent reef exceedingly rich am sending a box containing 130 lbs. of quartz from say that free gold is easily seen in the solid reef, and I expect when we into it to meet with abundance of the precious element disseminated the quartz. I am rapidly cutting a trench to this reef, and intend to

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main tunnel through the vein to intersect the two higher reefs. There is, I believe, titl a fourth reef passing through its estates at a lower point, which I lives to prove. Our prospects are simply magnificent—second to none—and hops your consider with these under for discoveries that the value of the company's catasts are enormously enhanced. On the Richmond estates alone we pany's estates are enormously enhanced. On the Richmond estates alone we pany's catasts are enormously enhanced. On the Richmond estates alone we pany's catasts are normously enhanced. On the Richmond estates alone we pany's estates are almost as extensive as the New Moyar Company's rock and Bolingbroke are almost as extensive as the New Moyar Company's rock and Bolingbroke are almost as extensive as the New Moyar Company's rock and Bolingbroke are almost as extensive as the New Moyar Company's rock and Bolingbroke are almost as extensive as the New Moyar Company's rock and Bolingbroke are almost as extensive as the New Moyar Company's rock and Bolingbroke are almost as the New Moyar Company's rock and Bolingbroke are almost as extensive as the New Moyar Company's rock and Bolingbroke are almost as set in the mines at Richmond, 15½ to 15½; the usual telegram from the mines at Richmond, 15½ to 15½; the usual telegram from the mines at Richmond, 15½ to 15½; the usual telegram from the mines at Richmond, 15½ to 15½; the usual telegram from the mines at Richmond, 15½ to 15½; the usual telegram from the mines at Richmond, 15½ to 15½ the report under form 1200 to not fore; the past various points of operation. The food north, from No. 14 chute, has been granted indications for finding a chamber of ore; the post of the value of \$50,000. The 700, east from the winze, has been advanced 6 ft. in ground. The stope below the 700 is not looking so well favourable ground. The stope below the 700 is not looking so well favourable ground. The stope below the 700 is not looking so well favourable ground. The stope below the 700 is not looking so well for

ent at the 300 ft level, towards the Home Ticket, is being driven, and is an important point.

Flagstaff, \( \frac{1}{2} \) to \( \frac{3}{2} \); the petitions have been paid, but the order to wind-up remains undischarged. It is stated that a scheme for a new company has been prepared by Mr. Pearson, specially for the benefit of the old share and debenture holders—to whom the mines will be by this plan exclusively offered at a moderate price—and that it appears deserving of careful towards at the prepared by the property of the prepared by the level of the level of

of the old share and debenture holders—to whom the mines will be by this plan exclusively offered at a moderate price—and that it appears deserving of careful consideration.

Kapanga, \(^b\_5\) to \(^b\_2\); the news by last mail continues satisfactory. Fair progress is making in pumping, and matters are in a forward state for resuming working.

Missouri, 10\(^b\_2\) to 11; the advices received this week briefly report that work throughout the mines is going on regularly. The St. Clair shaft is being sunk as rapidly as possible to the next level, and operations are being pushed forward at Bald Hill. The furnaces continue to work satisfactorily. Full report is promised by next mail.

In Hydraulic, or Gold Washing Company's shares, there has been very little doing, but business is reported in Blue Tent, which are quoted 2 to \(^b\_2\), and Birdseye Creek at \(^b\_3\) to 1. At the Oregon Company's mines the clean-up for June amounts to about \(^s\_3700\). Up to date of last advice water continues to be fairly plentiful.

In Lead Mine shares the improvement noticed last week has been fully maintained and the prominent mines of this class appear to be making good progress. Van, 19 to 20, and enquired for; the bottom levels continue to look much the same as last reported and all matters are going on satisfactorily.

Frongoch, \(^3\) to \(^3\), oum div.; the directors having had the books audited up to the end of June have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and the warrants were posted yesterday. It is stated that the amount of profit carried forward after making this distribution is sufficient to pay a further dividend of like amount. The accounts from the mine continue to be satisfactory in all respects, as will be seen from the monthly report published in another column. Grogwinion, \(^2\)% to \(^3\), c, ediv.; the dividend of the end of June was paid on Wednesday. The monthly report states that the usual astisfactory progress is making at the mine, and that the sinking of the new shaft i

states that the uses a same as a sam

TRAMWAYS—The closing prices of this evening, as quoted by Mr.

Abbott, of Tokenhouse-yard, are given in tabular form in the last page of a Journal.

the Journaí.

INSUBANCE SHARES have, according to this evening's report of Mr. W. L. Webb, of the Stock Exchange and Finch-lane, been dealt in as follows:—Alliance, British and Foreign, 33½ to 34; Commercial Union, 20 to 20½; Eagle, 55½; Guardian, 68½; Fire Insurance, 21½; to 3; Condon, 64½ to 55; London and Lancashire, 69½; Liverpool and London Fire and Life, 17½ to 17½; London and Provincial Marine, 41½; to 41½; 6; Marine, 89 to 90; Railway Passengers, 7½ to 7½; Rock, 8 to 8½; Royal Exchange, 395 to 393; Thames moderacy, 10½. Insurances steady. For closing prices see list on last page of Journal.

of Journal.

AB SHARES—The principal business in these shares, according to this evening's report of Mr. W. L. Webb, of the Stock Exchange and Finchlane, has been in Bombay, 6 to 6½6; Commercial, 195 to 196½; Continental Union, 20% to 21½; 7 per cent. pref., 24½ to 25; European, new, 14½ ex div.; Gaslight, Å, 188½ to 192½; 7 per cent. max., 137 to 137½; 4 per cent. debenture, 194; Imperial Continental, 189 to 194½; London, 185 to 185½; Monte Video, 17½ to 18½; Rio de Janeiro, 28 to 28½. Gas stocks continue very good, and enquired for. For closing prices see list on last page of Journal.

The subscription list for the Five per Cent. Perpetual Preference bares of the West Lancashire Railway Company will close on Aug. 16.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company notify the numbers of 136 mixing fund mortgage bonds that have been drawn for redemption on Sept. 1.

Mr. Courtney, M.P., and Mr. Alexander Gavin Anderson (Anderson, and Co.), have joined the London board of the Colonial Bank of New caland.

Zealand.

The creditors of the Longton Hall Hotel Company (Limited) are to send in their claims by Sept. 1; those of Faulkner, Taylor, and Co. (Limited) by Sept. 15; those of the International Trading Company (Limited) by Get. 1.

The annual report, to June 30, of Samuel Fox and Co. (Limited) by Sept. 15; those of the International Trading Company (Limited) by Get. 1.

The annual report, to June 30, of Samuel Fox and Co. (Limited) shows a profit, including the balance brought forward, of 27,707t, from which lie directors recommend a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, leaving 3707t, to be carried forward.

The Flagstaff Silver Mining Company of Utah (Limited) announce that the petitions presented for the winding-up of the company have been disposed of, two of the petitions being paid their claims on July 31, and the third and last one was settled with yesterday.

Messrs, Pixley and Abelli.—Gold: There has not been quite so good a dem for gold for export since our last, and the Bank has received 146,000? since the inst., the bulk of which consisted of sovereigns from Australia: 50,000?. (sereigns) were withdrawn yesterday for Canaoa, and the enquiry for the State likely to be more active, as the exchange is drooping. The Orient line Cotor has brought 142,410!. from Australia and the Nepaul 3345!. from India. The In takes 25,400!. to Bombay.—Silver: The rate has declined since our last cular, and bars have changed hands at 52½d. per oz. Austrian florins compe against bar silver last week as a remittance to India, and large amounts he companied. These transactions have now, however, ceased, owing to recent movement in the exchanges at Vienna. The arrivals comprise 80 from Melbourne and about 24,000!. from America. The P. and O. steamer taken 66,300!, to Bombay.

EAST BOTALLACK.—The committee of management have received gratifying reports as to the position and prospects of the mines. Good stones of tin have been brought from the adit level, and samples have been sent for assay. The progress of the mine is in all respects satisfactory.

\*\* With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains—Original Correspondence: Employers' Liability (C. Markham); Miners' Safety-Lamps; the Prevention of Colliery Explosions; Goldin Wales—No, XXVIII. (T. A. Readwin); Utilisiag Waste Heat from Metal-lurgical Processes; Indian Gold Mines; the Gold Riches of Venezuela (Somes and Co.); Mining in Canada—the Acton Mine; Lead Trade; Mining in the St. Agnes District; Our Mineral Deposits—How to Find Them (C. Rowe); Gwennap as a Copper-producing Parish (R. Symons); Shropshire Mining—the Roman Boundary Mine; the Mona Mine; Devon Copper and Blende Company; Mining in Cardiganshire; Cardiganshire Mines (C. Willams). Foreign Mining and Metallurgy. Sapphire Mines of Siam. Novel Experiment at Walsail. Reports from Cornwall, North and South Staffordshire, Tyne and Wear, Forest of Dean, Derbyshire and Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, and North Wales, Salop, and Cardigan. Practical Mining—Spray Ventilation. Registration of New Companies. Meetings of Public Companies: Cesena Sulphur, English and Australian Copper, Aruba Island Gold, Pateley Bridge, and South Condurrow Mining Company. Puddling and Heating Furnaces. Clausthal Mining School Notes—No. CLX. Explorers' and Assayers' Companion, &c.

Brazilian Gold Mines.—The company's agents in Rio have informed the directors (per cablegram) that the estate with its mines have been legally transferred, and active mining operations commenced. An efficient staff of European miners has been engaged in Brazil, saving a considerable sum of money and (what is of great importance) no inconsiderable time. Besides these considerations, the labour the company has been fortunate enough to secure is acclimatised and well skilled in the work in which they are now employed; therefore, basing an opinion upon the exceptionally favourable original reports, we may look for some brilliant results in the immediate future.

Gold in Wales.—The Royal Mines (Merioneth) Minerals and Metals Association has been privately formed by influential parties, and it is intended at the Tyddyngwladis Works, up the Mawddach Valley, to commence at once, under the direction of Mr. Redwin, the treatment of 500 or 1000 tons of auro-pyritous minerals by the new methods he proposes, in order to determine finally whether, as he concludes his interesting letter in the Mining Journal of July 31, "the circumstances of Welsh gold are under control, and whether the lodestuff generally is remuneratively autiferous." Mr. Readwin, who is an old and esteemed correspondent of the Mining Journal, may well be congratulated upon this determination to bring about what he has for many years so ardently desired, in the face of what appeared to be insurmountable difficulties. It is sincerely to be hoped that, after his indomitable perseverance, he will at last be amply rewarded. It is scarcely necessary to remind readers that if, after a working trial of 500 tons or so, Mr. Readwin's methods of operation be proved successful, a satisfactory future will certainly dawn upon Merionethshire mining, and very far beyond that interesting county.

NORTHERN LEAD MINING COMPANY.—The necessary preliminaries having been completed, this company has now taken over the Rookhope Mine, and operations will be pushed on vigorously. There is a large quantity of ore ground available for tributing and two pitches have already been let at prices leaving a good margin of profit. As men are obtained more bargains will be let, and meanwhile the driving of the 42, left incomplete by the old (Rookhope Lead) company, will be resumed, and the cross-cuts to prove the side lodes will be put out as rapidly as possible.

DERWENT.—Progress in the rise above the 93 on the north vein is

Derwent.—Progress in the rise above the 93 on the north vein is slow owing to the hard nature of the ground, but the vein is gradually improving as it gets into the great limestone, and nice samples of ore are being found. It will be remembered that the cross-cut was driven for expedition in the unproductive sill below the great limestone, and that on the lode being met a rise was commenced to follow the vein into ore-bearing sills. The indications give every reason to expect a good deposit of ore, not only in the great limestone, but in the coal and little limestone sills, in which the lode is untouched.

LADY ASHBURTON.—A valuable discovery has been made at this mine. In cutting through the lode at the bottom of the engineshaft, only 15 fathoms from surface, a leader of silver near the north or foot-wall has produced on assay 846 ozs. of silver to the ton, as proved by Professor F. Claudet, Assayer to the Bank of England.

A SCIENTIFIC MINING ENGINEER AND GEOLOGIST (of Thirty Years practical experience) is OPEN to INSPECT MINING PROPERTIES, and GIVE BONA FIDE and RELIABLE OPINION, or REPORT, upon reasonable terms.

Apply to "Mining Engineer," Somerset Chambers, Corn-street, Bristol.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, SIX THOUSAND SHARES in the DEVON COPPER AND BLENDE COMPANY, at 2s. per hadres, "S.," 7, Ethelbert-terrace, Cliftonville, Margate.

WANTED TO PURCHASE PRIVATELY, SHARES in the EBERHARDT AND AURORA AND CONSOLIDATED MINES. State lowest price to "A. M.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

POR SALE, a FIRST-CLASS SECOND-HAND 80 in. CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE, with several 11 ton BOILERS.

Apply, WM. BENNETTS, Roskear, Camborne.

THE MINING ENGINEER," a guide to investors, exhibiting an outling of gauged facts valetting to outline of general facts relating to mines and mining. Two Shillings and Sixpence per annum, single copies 2½d., post free. Published monthly by Messrs. JAMES and Co., Western Mining Offices, Grampound-road, Cornwall.

THE NEW PENROSE TIN AND COPPER MINE.—

A FEW SHARES FOR SALE in this mine at par, 20s. each. See report.

Apply to the Secretaries, Messrs. Thompson and Son, 14, Old Town-street, Plymouth.

THE FORTESCUE (STANAGWYN) MINE.—
These SHARES are recommended for an immediate RISE IN VALUE.
Full particulars of the Secretaries, Messrs. Thompson and Son, 14, Old Townstreet, Plymouth.

THE OAKHAMPTON LIME AND CEMENT QUARRIES COMPANY (LIMITED).

SYNDIOATE SHARES, £25 each, to be SUBDIVIDED into ONE HUNDRED SHARES of 20s. each, fully paid. This is a fine property, and will pay at least 25 per cent. See prospectus.

Messro. THOMPSOS and Sox, Secretaries, 14, Old Town-street, Plymouth.

SAFE INVESTMENT FOR CAPITAL. 

VALUABLE COLLIERY FOR SALE IN YORKSHIRE, working the well-known BARNSLEY THICK COAL. Apply, J. and P. Higson, 18, Booth-street, Manchester.

## EDWARD HORSWILL,

ACCOUNTANT.

AUDITOR, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER.

SALES AND PURCHASES OF SHARES EFFECTED AT THE CLOSEST MARKET PRICES.

ADDRESS 3, CHAPEL STREET, TAVISTOCK.

# GLASGOW AND THE HIGHLANDS.

Stones of tin have been brought from the adit level, and samples have been sent for assay. The progress of the mine is in all respects satisfactory.

Rich discoveries of silver have been made in the Osogoos country in British Columbia. In one mine the ore as says from \$60 to \$1500 and in two others \$1200 to \$3000 per ton at the outcrop of the lode

# CAPPER PASS AND SON, BRISTOL,

ARE BUYERS OF

LEAD ASHES SULPHATE OF LEAD, LEA SLAGS, ANTIMONIAL LEAD, COPPER MATTE, TIN ASHES, &c and DROSS or ORES containing COPPER, LEAD, AND ANTIMONY.

## HENRY NUTT AND CO.,

57, BRISTOL ROAD, BIRMINGHAM PURCHASERS OF

LEAD ASHES, LEAD SLAGS, SULPHATE OF LEAD, TIN ASHES, TERNE ASHES, AND ALL REFUSE CON-TAINING TIN AND LEAD.

# GEO. G. BLACKWELL,

26 CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL,

PURCHASER OF

MANGANESE, ARSENIC, FLUOR-SPAR, WOLFRAM, BLENDE, CALAMINE, CARBONATE and SULPHATE OF BARYTES, ANTIMONY ORE, CHROME ORE, MAGNESITE, EMERY STONE, PUMICE STONE, OCHRES AND UMBERS, CHINA CLAY, LEAD ORE FOR POTTERS, TALC, PHOSPHATE OF LIME, &c.

#### HENRY WIGGIN AND CO. (LATE EVANS AND ASKIN),

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINERS, BIRMINGHAM.

# JACKSON AND BUTTERFIELD, ANALYSTS AND ASSAYERS,

Assays or Complete Analyses made of Copper, Silver, Lead, Zinc, Tin, another Ores.

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PROPRIETAIRE CONCESSION INTACTE, BORDS MEUSE, BELGIQUE, PRES STATIONS CHEMIN FER, NAMUR-LIEGE, DESIRE FORMER SOCIETE ANONYME. Adresse, HUBEAUX, à Louvain, Belgique.

## C. H. WALKER AND CO., MINING AGENTS AND ENGINEER, VALPARAISO AND SANTIAGO, CHILE.

PATENT TRUCK WINCHES, HAULING ENGINES, &c., for over and underground purposes. Worked with air or steam. Strong, simple, and effective.

A. HIGGINSON AND CO.,

56, TOWER BUILDINGS, E., LIVERPOOL, W.

FIVE PER CENT. PERPETUAL PREFERENCE SHARES. WEST LANCASHIRE RAILWAY COMPANY.—
Notice is hereby given, that the SUBSCRIPTION LIST for
the Five per Cent. Perpetual Preference Shares of the above Company will CLOSE on MONDAY next, the 16th instant.

By order,
THOS. GILBERT, Secretary.
Offices: Windsor Road Station, Southport, and 31, Lombardstreet, London, E.C.

THE PESTARENA UNITED GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

The COUPON NO. 3, of the SECOND MORTGAGE DEBENTURE BONDS of this company, will be PAID on presentation at the office, No. 5, Queen-street-place, E.C., on or after MONDAY next, the 16th August.

13th August, 1880.

THE GROGWINION LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the NINTH HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND, at the rate of SEVEN AND A HALF PER CENT, per annum, is NOW PAYABLE at the Company's Bankers, the Alliance

By Order, GEO. BEDFOR 26, Change-alley, Lombard-street, August 11, 1880. GEO. BEDFORD, Secretary.

RONGOCH MINE (LIMITED).—
Notice is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND, at the rate of TEN PER CENT. per annum, is NOW PAYABLE at the Company's Bankers, the Alliance Bank (Limited).
26, Change-alley, Lombard-street, August 13, 1880.

THE CAMBRIAN MINING COMPANY
(LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the offices of the company, 48 and 49, Palmerston Buildings, Old Broad Street, London, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of August, 1880, at Twelve o'clock noon, when the report of the directors and the accounts will be submitted to the meeting for its adoption.

GEORGE H. KEENE, Managing Director.

Dated the 6th of August, 1880.

Dated the 6th of August, 1880.

WESTERN ANDES MINING COMPANY
(LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the company will be HELD at the offices of the company, 23, King-street, Cheapside, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th August instant, at Three o'clock precisely, for the purpose of receiving the directors' report and statement of accounts, for the declaration of a dividend, and the re-election of directors and auditors. auditors. By order,
Dated this 10th day of August, 1880. THOMAS JERVIS, Secretary.

M I N E "E L C A L L A O," COUPONS OF SHARES .. Gold in bars produced in the months of March to June, 1880, remitted to Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., London:—

March. Ozs. 3,582-72. Dividend per coupon. \$100

April 4,571-99 "100

May 3,869-18 "," 100

June 3,944-60 ",", 100 Ozs. 16,338.49 ...... For each coupon .... 8400 The Treasurer of the Company,
G. BARNEWITZ.
The President of the Company
A. SICCIONI.

PIT SINKING, WINDING COAL, PUMPING, &c. PIT SIRKING, WINDING COAL, POMPING, &c.

ORTABLE STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE, with two 134-inch cylinders, fitted with link-motion reversing gear, large boiler, with or without road travelling wheels, and winding and pumping gear.
Also a double 94-in. cylinder PORTABLE ENGINE.
A 94-in. cylinder VERTICAL ENGINE, with winding drum, complete.
An 8-in. cylinder VERTICAL ENGINE, with winding drum complete.
To be seen at—

BARROWS AND STEWART'S WORKS BANBURY, OXON.

CURVEYS, VALUATIONS, PLANS, &c., &c., of MINERAL and other PROPERTIES executed on the shortest notice. ERECTION of PUMPING, WINDING, and LEAD-DRESSING MACHINERY on the most approved principles. SPECIAL "LEWING" MACHINES, &c. approved principles. SPECIAL "LEWING" MACHINES, &c. pecifications, estimates, &c., carefully considered, by Alffeld Williams, O.E., Greenfield, Van Lead Mines, Lianidloes, and Amiwch, Anglesca.

INVESTMENTS AND SPECULATIONS-IMPORTANT TO ALL INVESTORS.

THE AUGUST NUMBER of "SOW AND REAP" contains interesting information on the Present State of Trade, the Metal Trade, the Investment Market, Gold Mining in India a Myth, Financial Review, Special Recommendations, High Premiums on Bad Securities, and other information. Sent post free for 1/4d. stamps by Messrs. Thompson and Son, 14, Old Townstreet, Plymouth.

# Notices to Correspondents.

- \*.\* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Number during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal shoust be filed on receipt; it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.
- Geological Society—"W. P." (City).—The mode of procuring admission as "F.G.S," is similar to that for securing the fellowship of any other learned society. The candidate must send in to the secretary a formal petition or request to be admitted, signed by himseli, and recommended by the countersignatures of three Fellows of the Society—one of whom must know the candidate personally, the others generally. No one since about 1840 has been asked by any official of the society to consent to nomination. The usual complaint in the Geological, Geographical, Chemical, and indeed all learned societies, is not that eligible candidates are rejected, but that ignorant and objectionable candidates sometimes escape blackballing because utterly unknown to any Fellow present at the ballot, or from the disinclination of those voting to expose the carelessness of the recommending Fellows, who have frequently been themselves deceived.

  Explorers, Minker, and Metallurgists' Companion—"N. N." (City).—The
- been themselves deceived.

  EYPLORERS', MINERS', AND METALLURGISTS' COMPANION—"N. N." (City).—The second edition is still in print, and can be obtained for \$10.50, or 22.2s. of Mr. H. A. Phillips, of Beverley, New Jersey, U.S.A., or by order through Messrs. Trübner and Co., of Ludgate Hill, London; but it will be seen from a notice in another column that the author—Mr. J. S. Phillips, M.E., who is at present at Independence, Inyo County, California—has just completed a third edition, in which the information is revised and brought down to the present time. The first volume only is yet ready, and costs 14.10s.; it may be assumed that the other will be about the same price.

  PRACTICAL MINING—DRIVING LEVELS—"H. J." (Redruth)—H, as you state, it be important to avoid removing an inch more ground than necessary owing to its extreme hardness, and the ground stands well without timbering, there is no necessity to square up the top of the level, and you would no doubt get "a good level equal for all practical purposes to a level 6 ft. 6 in. by 4ft., by carrying up the sides 4 it. 6 in. straight, and making the roof semicircular from the top thereof." There would be about 10 per cent., or 2 ft., less friction surface about 19 ft. instead of 21 ft. The difference of the quantity of air passing through would be scarcely worth consideration in a metalliferous mine, and only in exceptional cases in a colliery.

  NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE WORKING OF MINES (Société Nationale d'Exploitations de Mines)—" Calent "Girly." "Mines (Société Nationale d'Exploitations de Mines)—" Dealer" (City. "Mines (Société Nationale d'Exploitations de Mines)—" Calent "Girly." "Mines (Gociété Nationale d'Exploitations de Mines)—" Calent "Girly." "Mines (Gociété Nationale d'Exp
- only in exceptional cases in a collery.

  NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE WORKING OF MINES (Société Nationale d'Exploits tions de Mines)—"Dealer" (City).—The company was referred to in the Mining Journal of June 19, when it was announced that the prospectus would probably be issued the week following. It appears, however, that it was foun impracticable to complete the necessary arrangements, some of those concerne considering it desirable that some of the company's mines which were read for starting should be got to work before inviting subscriptions, and the necessary steps were at once taken to carry out this view. In the result the dela extended into the time when Parts is out of town, and thus the issue will probably be deferred until what French financiers call "the next financial campalign" in October. In the meantime the interests of the society have no been neglected; one of the chief directors is visiting the principal propertie and already eight or ten of the mines and works have been got into full operation, so that if "Dealer's" client waits for the prospectus he will probably find that it has lost nothing by the delay. It will be advertised in the Journa as soon as issued in France.

  Recription, "E. H. and Co." (New York)—"G. E." (Paris)—"S. D. N."—"W. M."—"
- as soon as issued in France.

  \*\*eveiced,--"E. H. and Co."(New York)--"G. E."(Paris)--"S. D. N."--"W. M.

  \*"T. R."--"D. S."--"M. N."--"Shareholder." (Wheal Grenville)--"C. I.

  Shall be glad to hear again--"T. H."--"J. R. P. "(Stouchouse)--"F. K.

  "D. D."--"J. W. P." (Brussels)--"W. K."--"E. S.,"--"Member."-"J. A.

  (Mining in Llanarmon): Next week--"H.C.B."(Miners Safety-Lamps): N

  week--"Shareholder" (Bristol): A report of the meeting appears in this we

  Journal--"Old Correspondent" (Dublin): The matter appears to be in ab

  ance. We shall be sure to hear of it shortly.

# THE MINING JOURNAL.

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 14, 1880.

#### THE EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL.

That the Bill bearing this title is in a high degree objectionable, and is likely to prove of little if any advantage to workmen, whilst it will subject employers to constant annoyance, and benefit none but the less scrupulous class of lawyers, has already been urged in the *Mining Journal*, and no arguments have yet been brought for-ward calculated to disturb that view, but at the same time it would appear to be desirable that it should be permitted, by both Lords and Commons, to pass in its present form rather than that a mea-sure which is supposed from its title to be a working man's measure should be thrown out for want of time at the end of a session. The should be thrown out for want of time at the end of a session. The workman and his representatives will certainly feel the evil of the Bill as soon as any, and it is very questionable whether employers would be wise in endeavouring to contract themselves out of the lay so as to prevent the real effect upon both being ascertained as speedily as possible. It will be most convenient to consider first the provi

sions of the Bill, and then their probable effect.

The first section enacts that "where after the commencement of this Act personal injury is caused to a workman—1. By reason of any defect in the ways, works, machinery, plant, or stock-in-trade connected with the business of the employer.—2. By reason of the negligence of any person in the service of the employer whilst in the exercise of the superintendence entrusted to him.—3. By reason of exercise of the superintendence entrusted to him.—3. By reason of the negligence of any person in the service of the employer to whose orders or directions the workman at the time of the injury was bound to conform, and did conform, where such injury resulted from his having so conformed.—4. By reason of the act or omission of any person in the service of the employer done or made in obedience to the rules or bye-laws of the employer, or in obedience to particular instructions given by any person delegated with the authority of the employer in that behalf, the workman, or in case the injury results in death, the legal personal representatives of the workman; and in Scotland any persons entitled in case of death shall have the same Scotland any persons entitled in case of death shall have the right of compensation and remedies against the employer as if the workman had not been a workman of nor in the service of the em-

ployer, nor engaged in his work. That these provisions were far too wide was obvious, for even those least acquainted with business readily saw that it would practically involve the payment of compensation by the employer whenever and however a workmen received injury—if two printers, one being a foreman, were lifting a forme and the workman damaged his those of the property of th his fingers, the employers whether present or absent would have to compensate him. An attempt, therefore, has been made to remedy this evil by maying the second section a kind of bill of exceptions; it provides that "a workman shall not be entitled under this Act to principal Secretaries of State, or by the Board of Trade, or any other department of the Government under or by virtue of Act of Parliament, it shall not be deemed for the purp of this Act to be an improper or defective rule or by-law. (3.) In any case where the workman knew of the defect or negligence

or cause to be given, information thereof to the employer or some person superior to himself in the service of the employer, having no reasonable cause to believe that the employer or such superior were aware of the said defect or negligence.
 Now, to any ordinary individual it would appear that both these Now, to any ordinary individual it would appear this sould have been advantageously replaced by one short section explaining the particular cases in which employers are to be liable; but as intelligence and perspicuity in the framing of Acts of Parliament would reduce litigation to one-half, and enable sees at one-tenth the present cost, legis-entions undesirable. A very necessary in the third section, which enacts that disputants to conduct their lators may consider any a limit of liability is also m "the amount of compensation recoverable under the Act shall not ex

which caused his injury, and failed within a reasonable time to

same grade employed during those years in the like employment, and in the district in which the workman is employed at the time of the injury." There can be little doubt that this clause fairly applied will be of quite as much importance to the workman as to the employer. In the case of the industrious, steady workman, who has made full time during the three years, it will be quite justifiable to claim that men less sober and industrious are not of the same grade, whilst in the case of the inchriate and idle the employer would be equally jus-tified in claiming that only those equally idle and inchriate should be regarded as of the same grade in estimating the amount of compensation to be awarded. This is the more important, because it is indisputable that many accidents are fairly attributable to the work disputable that many accidents are fairly attributable to the workman not being in a proper condition to perform the work required of
him, although it would be difficult to prove that at the moment he
was not sober. The remaining sections of the Bill may be regarded
as professional clauses, relating principally to the mode of enforcing
the provisions of the Bill, so that they need not here be discussed.
It is stated that on the report of the Bill as amended the insertion
of the insurance clause will be proposed by either Lord R. Churchillo
or Mr. Hussey Vivian. Mr. S. Morley will move a new clause
with the object of making railway companies liable for accidents
to servants due to the negligence of servants in other departments.
It is not improbable that the objectionable character of the Bill

It is not improbable that the objectionable character of the Bill has received less attention from many in consequence of the exaggerated statements made by many who are opposed to it. That it is opposed in principle to the ordinary laws of Great Britain is beyond question, but to suppose, as Mr. MARKHAM states in his letter published in another column, that it will ruin small contractors unless they contract themselves out of it, is probably going too far—all they will do is pay the workman a lower wage to compensate themselves for the extra liability placed upon them; indeed Mr. MARKHAM does not expect a very the contract of contract of the contrac HAM does not appear to exactly comprehend the principle upon which compensation for injury has hitherto been awarded, although Lord Justice Bramwell stated it most clearly in his letter already published in the *Mining Journal*. His lordship's statements now are equally clear with regard to railway companies, and considering his position, reputation, and experience, we should be unjustified in supposing that his views are legally wrong. He states that he thinks he is right in saying that railway companies have no right to complain of having to pay damages to their passengers if injured by negligence. No doubt they would not contract to do so now if they could help it; but they voluntarily contracted so to do when they took their powers and rights from the Legislature. Whether it is wise or right that their powers should be granted on those terms is another matter. It is also another and very different matter whether they have justice done them in relation to the contract to carry safely. He quite agrees that they are fixed with liability very often most unjustly; and in such a case as that put. He has used this illustration:—A man hits the target 99 times in 100; the hundredth time he fires wild of it. Let be be dispersed to the contraction of the co wide of it. Is the legitimate conclusion that he is a bad shot, or that he was careless in his last firing? Neither. Yet when the driver overshoots the platform once in a thousand times, there is evidence of negligence, and the company is fined. I quite agree also that anomalies exist in the law on this head. The only remedy is what ou suggest-viz., to make people liable only when they are to blame

Well may Lord Justice BRAMWELL view the proposed law with Well may Lord Justice BRAMWELL view the proposed law with alarm, and he adds that he does not think it can be called an evasion of it to agree with your workmen that you shall not be liable to them. The law, when passed, will mean "In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, it shall be taken that the contract of master and servant involves liability for a fellow-servant's negligence." He declares he thinks this need trouble no conscience. Take a case of tenancy. The law says that in a tenancy from year to year six months is the right notice, unless the parties agree for another period. There is no evasion of any law if they do so agree. So of numberless other cases. He thinks the proposed law will produce litigation, quarrels, ill-will, fraud, and other mischiefs among them, probably the discontinuance of such useful institutions as accidental funds. Such being his lordship's view; it will to say the least he funds. Such being his lordship's views, it will, to say the least, be wise to endeavour to avoid the evils he anticipates, but at the same time one cannot help thinking that it would be still wiser to let the Bill pass in its present form and await the experience of its objectionable character, which will inevitably lead to its speedy repeal and most likely at the expressed desire of the workmen themselves,

## MINING LEGISLATION.

There is no interest that has been so much and so frequently harrassed by legislation as mining. Scarcely a session is allowed to pass without some attempt being made by the representatives of the miners to obtain some new enactment prejudicial to mineowners, and agitators find no difficulty in airing their assumed grievances before the Government officials, and obtaining the support of a few Members of Parliament of a philanthropic turn of mind, but without much practical knowledge of business. Even at this late period of the session we find that on Friday last a deputation from the National Association of Miners waited upon Sir W. HARCOURT, the Home Secretary, at the Home Office, for the purpose of laying before the department their views with regard to various questions discussed at the National Conference held in Manchester in December last. The deputation we are told represented over 400 000 minors which we deputation, we are told, represented over 400,000 miners, which we elieve is about twice the number belonging to all the a in the kingdom.

The deputation pointed out that the inspection as now carried on vas not sufficient to ensure necessary precaution in mines. This, of ourse, is one of the old grievances, merely repeating the desire made nany years ago that there should be more inspectors, who should wisit and examine the working places, roads, &c. This would be a great hindrance to work generally, and could not give increased safety to the workmen, for an inspector could not be kept constantly at one place, nor would it be advisable that he should be constantly interfering with the operations going on. There was one proposal made, however, of a somewhat startling character. It was that, instead of the power to propagate as directed by the Mines Act being made, however, of a somewhat startling character. It was that, instead of the power to prosecute as directed by the Mines Act being exclusively in the hands of the Home Secretary, it should be granted to a common informer. This is certainly a new proposition, and anything but creditable to the person who initiated it; it shows how fertile is the imagination of some persons for showing how the greatest possible amount of annoyance could be secured for a person who was an employer of labour. Now, were an informer to be employed it provides that "a workman shall not be entitled under this Act to any right of compensation or remedy against the employer in any of the following cases:—(1) Under sub-section one of section one, unless the defect therein mentioned arose from, or had not been discovered or remedied owing to the negligence of the employer, or of some person in the service of the employer, and entrusted by him with the duty of seeing that the ways, works, machinery, plant, or stock-in-trade were in proper condition. (2). Under sub-section four of section one, unless the injury resulted from some impropriety or defect in the rules, bye-laws, or instructions therein mentioned; provided that where a rule or bye-law has been approved or has been accepted as a proper rule or bye-law by one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, or by the Board of Trade or which efficiently Wed as not from a long time. But it is to be assumed that in some mines, so far as the owner was concerned, there would be a constant look-out for any trifling lepsus on the part of the employer of a mine so as to see and prosecute workmen who were guilty of a breach of the rules or bye-law we fancy the men would quickly rebel against such an unsurface and in a position that would prevent him from following that it is to be assumed the injury resulted from some impropriety or defect in the rules, bye-law, or instructions therein mentioned; provided that where a rule or bye-law by one of her Majesty's constant look-out for any trifling lepsus on the part of the employer. not be one informer, but 40, 50, or more, so that there constant look-out for any trifling lapsus on the part of t or his officials. We do not for a moment believe that such a proposal would receive the sanction of the majority of the miners of the country, who like straighforward fair play. But such a proposition would never be agreed to in the House of Commons or the House of or his officials. Lords, and that the person who brought it forward must have well known at the time As to the prohibition of gunpowder in mines, or in parts of mines separately ventilated, where gas was known to xist, that is a matter on which most of our Inspectors, as well as the

exist, that is a matter on which most of our inspectors, as well as the Home Secretary are agreed.

Blasting has had a great deal to do with many of our most serious explosions, and should only be tolerated in mines where little or no gas was met with, and even then under certain conditions, for firedamp suddenly makes its appearance in mines that have been free free. It was dearwithing described that made are in the contraction of the carbot data made are in the contraction. The deputation also asked that workmen examining mines under the 30th general rule of the Mines Regulation Act should not relieve the owners of any responsibility whatever. According to our reading of the 30th rule, the inspection by workmen does not relieve the employer in any way, for it simply says, "The persons em-ployed in a mine may from time to time appoint two of their number to inspect the mine at their own cost." The introduction of such a ceed such sum as may be found to be equivalent to the estimated to inspect the mine at their own cost." The introduction of such a enrings, during three years preceding the injury, of a person in the matter appears to have been superfluous as it was unnecessary. Then

it was requested by the deputation that the general quere penalties ought to be further considered. To any imparts who has read the  $\Lambda ct$  of Parliament it would strike him who has read the Act of Parliament it would strike him that the penalties are all on one side, and in common fairness were they to considered it should be with a view to reduce them; but the rease we need scarcely say was the desire of the gentlemen who brough the point for the consideration of the Home Secretary. It was the asked that the miners should have the power to appoint any permasched weighman. At present he has to be a person who has been working in or about the mines, so that there does not appear to any grievance with respect to the appointment of the men's weighman. The last Mines Act added to the cost of raising coal, and an further legislation, such as is sought for by the deputation of Fair man. The last limes Act detects to the loss of both mass further legislation, such as is sought for by the deputation of Friday and the last, would still further enhance the cost, to the loss of both mass and workmen. But we quite agree with the remarks that fell many control of the control of the cost of the loss of both mass and workmen. Sir W. HARCOURT in reply to the deputation, that whilst on the hand they should do nothing to cripple the great mining ind all necessary security should be taken with regard to the line. those men who were engaged in that hazardous trade

#### THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE COMPANY.

The important and old-established concern known as the Vielle Montagne Zinc Mines and Foundries Company has acquired another 12 months' experience, and has communicated the general results to the shareholders with its usual minuteness and lucidity. In the spring of 1879 the directors called attention to the low rates provided the shareholders are the statement of the shareholders. vailing for zinc and lead, and expressed a hope that better product shortly be obtained. So far as the results of the past y working were concerned the hope was not fully realised, prices he fallen at the close of last summer to a level hitherto unknown in rather the close of last summer to a level hitherto unknown in the annals of the trade. Under these circumstances the proprietors of mines could not carry on their operations except at a loss, while the proprietors of foundries similar to those worked by the company were obliged also to resign themselves to the loss of almost all profit As the autumn of 1879 advanced, however, an improvement happing took place in consequence of the general revival in business affain aided by some prudential measures adopted by common conset among the principal Belgian, French, and German producers of zine. First zine and then lead returned to something like their normal prices, and the favourable sales of the second half of 1879 attenuated in some measure the bad results of the company's working during the first seven months of the year. The final outcome of the company's operations in 1879 was a rough profit of 121,1874. This profit was 22,3254. less than that realised for 1878; but the directors wer, nevertheless, enabled, after applying 44,4574, to reserve and sinking fund accounts to propose the distribution of a dividend equal to the paid for 1878—12s, per tenth share. The directors add that the conpaid for 1878—12s. per tenth share. The directors add that the condition of the company's principal establishments continues satisfactory, and that the diminution which occurred last year in its profit e entirely from what it may be hoped were only temporary or

The general production of the company's zinc mines last year w 65,839 tons, as compared with 75,955 tons in 1878. The production of galena effected by the company also declined to 5907 tons has year, as compared with 6499 tons in 1878. The reduction in the production indicated by these figures was effected voluntarily by the Sardinian and Algerian agencies, as in consequence of the los strength of the minerals obtained in those countries, and the difficulties attending their wayrking they do not yield any profit when the ties attending their working, they do not yield any profit when price fall below a certain point. The object of the company in reducing its production was, in fact, to attenuate the difference between the depreciated value of the products obtained and the working expense which remained substantially at the same point. Notwithstandin the policy of prudence thus pursued by the company the Iglésia workings involved a loss of 6774*l*. for the year. This loss was at one provided for, in accordance with the rigidly correct system of fine adopted by the company, by its being debited to the general reve account. Irrespective of the mineral groups just mentioned the company's centres of production at Moresnet, at Rensberg, and in Sweden continued last year to furnish the undertaking, with the same regularity and under the same advantageous conditions of est price as hitherto, with the important quantities of minerals which serve as the basis of its manufactures. Important transformation operations are being carried on in connection with the working of the Baldas-Latore Colliery, the object being to raise coal at a level at which it can be extracted at a cheaper rate.

#### THE MANCHESTER GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS.

Last week an interesting excursion to the Nottingham and Sheffeld coal districts was made by the members of the Manchester Geological Society and the South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire Institute of Mining Engineers. The members of the Manchester Society on Wednesday morning proceeded by train to Nottingham, where they were met by the South Staffordshire members, and the joint path were met by the South Staffordshire members, and the joint party, numbering between 50 and 60, then took conveyances to Messs. C.
SEELY and Co.'s Cinder Hill Colliery. Here they were met by the manager, Mr. GEO. FOWLER, and inspected his hydraulic apparatus for loading and unloading pit cages. The shaft at this colliery being small, the cages are only able to hold one tub on each of their three decks, which, of course, had considerably affected the rapidity with which coal could be wound from the pit. By means of the apparatus invented by Mr. Fowler, which enables the three decks of the eage to be loaded and unloaded simultaneously, this difficulty had, however, been overcome, and the output from the colliery nearly doubled. Another matter which attracted the attention of the visitors was the Another matter which attracted the attention of the visitors was the large number of persons employed on the surface, but this it was discovered arose from the plan adopted at the colliery of separating the cannel from the ordinary coal on the pit bank instead of in the workings, by which means a considerable saving in the cost of labour is effected. Bestwood Colliery, owned by the Bestwood Colliery Company was now trigited and the contract by the manager. is effected. Bestwood Colliery, owned by the Bestwood Colliery Company, was next visited, and the party, who were met by the manager, Mr. Allport, having been shown the plans at the offices, inspected the surface arrangements. The winding plant consisted of a double cylinder engine, 36 in., and 24 in. drum, which is condensed, the condensers being worked by separate engines. For ventilating purposes a Guibal fan, 46 ft. by 15 ft., is used, and this is worked by a pair of altered marine engines. Amongst the special features at this colliery is the system now being adopted of winding with a belance rope under the cage, a description of which was given some time back in the Journal, and with regard to which it is only now necessary to add that the object attained is the removal of the great weight of rope from the engine by balancing the cage and rope in the shaft, the natual load of coal being the only weight which the engine really has to raise. The system appeared to work most satisfactorily, the winding to raise. The system appeared to work most satisfactorily, the engine when at three-quarter stroke being at full speed. WILSON, and Co., of Manchester, on the Koepe system, which consists in the rope simply passing round the drum as on a pulley, was also seen, and a number of the visitors then descended the shaft for the purpose of inspecting the longwall workings.

The party then returned to Nottingham, and in the evening Mr HENRY JOHNSON, of Dudley, exhibited a number of fossils of cristacea and crinoide from the Silurian limestone, and coleoptra crustacea and fishes from the Silurian limestone, and coleoptra crustacea and crinoide from the Silurian limestone, and coleoptra crustacea and coleoptra crustacea and coleoptra crustacea.

tacea and crinoidæ from the Silurian limestone, and coleoptra crustacea and fishes from the coal measures of the South Staffordshire coal field, which included some very rare and perfect specimens. The following day—the members having proceeded to Sheffield by train the previous evening—the Nunnery Colliery was visited, where the party was met by Mr. E. BAINBRIDGE. Here the surface arrangements, consisting of winding and other engines, washing machine and coke ovens, having been seen, a considerable number of the members descended the mine, where they examined the underground pumping engines, condensing hauling engines, and extensive haulage arrangements. A special train then conveyed the party to haulage arrangements. A special train then conveyed the party for Hoyland Colliery, the property of Messrs. Bird, Wells, and Co, where they were met by Mr. John Higson, the mining engineer. Here the Schiele fan, which seemed to give every satisfaction, working at a very small cost, was seen in operation, and the members

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who descended the mine were struck with the immense pressure of the strata and the difficulties which have had to be overcome in who describes the difficulties which have had to be overcome in the strata and the difficulties which have had to be overcome in working the seams. The Barrow Hematite Colliery, near Dorecliffe, was next visited, where the members inspected the magnificent arways next visited, where the members inspected the magnificent arrangements made for winning and dealing with the coal on the rangements made for winning and dealing with the coal on the surface. The CoppeE coke ovens were also an object of considerable interest, and were closely inspected by the visitors. This brought the round of visits to a close, and the party afterwards returned to sheffield, where a dinner at the Victoria Hotel, followed by the usual supplimentary toasts, terminated what had been a most enjoyable. omplimentary toasts, terminated what had been a most and instructive excursion.

# THE DERBYSHIRE LEAD MINES.

The annual excursion of the Chesterfield and Derbyshire Institute of The annual excursion of the Chesterfield and Derbyshire Institute of Mining, Mechanical, and Civil Engineers took place a few days since under the presidency of Lord Edward Cavenders, M.P. The principal visits made were to several of the best known lead mines in the county, especially to the Millclose Stoop, from which is drawn as much lead as from all the other mines now being worked in Derbyshire, and a description of which has appeared in the Journal. The extraordinary customs or rights as regards lead mining in the Peak and other districts we have before pointed out, and it is to them that must be attributed the small quantity of ore raised for the number of mines opened out, for men without capital are able to sink and carry on operations in the most primitive manner, without any machinery whatever. On the last day of the gathering Mr. Stokes, of Derby, Assistant Government Inspector of Mines for the district, read a most interesting and exhaustive paper on "Lead and Lead Mining in Derbyshire." The lead mines, it appears, became the property of the Crown at a very early period, and in the old Roman town of the Crown at Repton, the abbess of which, it is said, sent a sarophagus of lead to Croyland, in Lincolnshire, for the interment of the Carthae, a monk, the lead having been obtained from the Wirks. Wirksworth there was lead ore faised in 714, the dues going to support a nunnery at Repton, the abbess of which, it is said, sent a sarcophagus of lead to Croyland, in Lincolnshire, for the interment of St. Guthlae, a monk, the lead having been obtained from the Wirksworth Mines. Mr. Stokes showed from well-founded data that lead was raised in Derbyshire during the reigns of Tiberrus C.ESAR, DOMITIAN C.ESAR, and HADRIAN in the early part of the Christian era. In 1469 the mineral duties north of the Trent were leased to RICHARD Earl of Warwick, and others for a term of 40 years. At the death of CHARLES II, the Dowager Queen CATHERINE had the mines of Derbyshire. About 70 years ago RICHARD ARKWRIGHT, Esq., purchased the lease of mines from the ROLLS family, and it is still held by the descendant of the former. In the High Peak district since 1690 they have been held by the Dukes of DEVONSHIRE, having been leased from the Duchy of Lancaster. Some of the customs prevailing 200 to 300 years ago in connection with the mines were most peculiar, and we are told that whiskey was not allowed to be taken into a mine lest it should frighten away the ore. In relation to the Acts on mining passed in the reigns of EDWARD I. and VI., PHILIP and MARY, there is an old poem or rhyme, by MANLOVE, a local writer, who in allusion to them says:—

and Mary, there is an old poem or rhyme, by Manlove, a local writer, who in allusion to them says:—

"For stealing ore twice from the minery
The thief that's taken fined twice shall be.
But the third time that be commits such theft
Shall have a knife stuck through his hand to the heft
Into the stone, and there till death shall stand,
Or loose himself by cutting loose his hand;
And shall forswear the franchise of the mine,
As to the mode of smelting lead there are still standing records in
what are known as the Bole Hills, the ancient smelting hearths being
termed "boles," and consisting of loose stones built upon the brows
of hills. Upon these rudely constructed hearths wood was laid, and
over that again the ore was placed. Fire was then applied to the
wood, and then the air at first was the only means of kindling the
fire to the necessary heat to smelt the ore. After a time bellows wood, and then the array was the only means of middle wood, and then creases he had to smelt the ore. After a time bellows were introduced, in some cases being so large they had to be worked by horses. For smelting it was a custom at one time to cut down anywhere within reach for the purpose, and one of the articles made at the Great Barmote Court, held in 1665, was—"We say that for the payment of the said lot miners within the Wapentake of Wirkswerth aught to have liberty to work the ground within the Wapen. at the Great Barmote Court, held in 1606, was—"we say that for the payment of the said lot miners within the Wapentake of Wirksworth ought to have timber also in the kings's wastes to work their groves and mines." The timber was not only used for smelting the ore, but it was also burnt for breaking down the sides of veins; and getting the mineral before blasting by gunpowder was employed in Derbyshire, as shown by another Court Article—"We say that any miner in an open rake may kindle and light his fire after 4 o'clock in the afternoon, giving his neighbour lawful warning thereof." This free use of timber in all probability was abandoned when the value and use of coal and gunpowder became known. Bole hills, however, are the most clearly defined geographical position of the aucient smelting hearth; but the word "Tor." of which there are many in Derbyshire, may also indicate a smelting place. The mining customs first received the Royal sanction from Edward I., after a petition from the miners had been presented to him, and an enquiry held at Ashbourne, in 1287, by the king's direction, by the Sheriff of Derbyshire. Those customs have been modified, and reduced to legal rights by Acts passed in 1851 and 1852, a summary of which have appeared in the Journal. The right of all persons to search for, dig, and sink mines on any person's land seems anything but right to the and sink mines on any person's land seems anything but right to the owner, who sees his land cut up, roads made across his fields, and water ingress and egress allowed to the miner. But, at the same time, it should be remembered that the miner had the same rights when the whole of the Peak was a "vast howling wilderness" without cultivation, and belonged to the Crown; also that the present owners bought the land subject to those privileges. There is little doubt that the mining rights at one time as well as the income from doubt that the mining rights at one time, as well as the income from the lead, were of more importance than the surface value—so that it was of advantage to the Crown that every encouragement should it was of advantage to the Crown that every encouragement should be given to the miners to pursue their calling. These customs once established have been clung to by the miners with the greatest tenacity, and have been fought for in the law courts, and, as they have been confirmed by the Acts of 1851 and 1852, both miners and landowners know the limit of their privileges as well as their inconveniences.

The system of royalties appears to differ in the various districts. The standard dish at the Moote Hall, Wirksworth, holds about 14 pints of water, and at the Peak the dish is equal to 15 pints of water. The royalty is called "lot," and is 1-13th part of the ore raised; but Mr. System property that this results have required as heart standard as heart standard. The royalty is called "lot," and is 1-13th part of the ore raised; but Mr. STOKES remarks that this royalty has been reduced, as being too ligh, and there is a movement now on foot to induce the Duke of DEVONSHIRE to still farther reduce it. So far as information has been obtained the following is the "lot" taken by the various lessees:—Wirksworth, 1-13th to 1-25th is taken; Bonsall and Brassington, 1-13th; Cromford, 1-40th; Crich, 1-12th; Elton, 1-25th; Matlock, 1-13th to 1-25th; High Peak, 1-15th to 1-25th; Castleton, 1-25th; Winster, 1-25th; Eyam and Stony Middleton, 1-13th; Harrington, 1-20th; Tideswell, 1-20th; Litton, 1-20th; Griff, 1-9th; a few other liberties, from 1-13th to 1-25th. The ore found includes galena, 1-20th; Tideswell, 1-20th; Litton, 1-20th; Griff, 1-9th; a few other liberties, from 1-18th to 1-25th. The ore found includes galena, which usually consists of 85 parts of lead and 13 of sulphur, with a trace of silver; brown ore, or "linnets" as it is called by the miner, and white ore. Water has been the great enemy of the lead miner, the cracks and fissures in the limestone acting as channels to bring down the surface moisture. Brooks often descend from the fissures in what are called "swallows," and the course of some of the rivers is partly underground; descending a swallow at one point, and rising again to the surface some miles farther on. Hillear Sough, which carries off the water at the rate of 15,000 gallons a minute, is 4 miles long, and cost 50,000!. The cost is repaid by the mines in the neighbourhood, which were unwatered by its agency under a system of tribute levied on their raisings. The Cromford Sough cost 30,000!.; Meck Sough, 45,000!.; Gate Stoop, 30,000!.; and Stoke Hall Sough, 35,000!. It appears that the water from the Cromford Sough was used by the late Sir RICHARD ARKWRIGHT to drive his celebrated cotton mill, and was afterwards used for the Cromford Canal; and, as the water is above the ordinary temperature, this has often prevented by Mr. STOKES, formerly went by water to Hul, and from a record obtained it appears that on April 16, 1400, a ship sailed with seven fodder of lead, in 90 pieces, worth 30!.; and on July 7 of

the same year another ship took four fodder of lead, in six pieces, worth 16t. From this it would seem that in 1400 lead would be worth about 4t. per ton. The Gregory Mine, near Ashover, produced 1511 tons of lead annually from 1758 to 1806, when it ceased work-1511 tons of lead annually from 1758 to 1806, when it ceased working after producing a clear profit of 100,000*l*., and expending upwards of 23,000*l*. in prospecting for new veins. The Portaway Mine, near Winster, about 1758 produced ore to the value of 4000*l*. in seven weeks. At the Hubbodale Mine, near Chelmorton (which is a pipe vein) about the year 1768 a lump of galena was found which weighed nearly 10 tons. As to lead itself, Mr. Stokes remarks that some writers consider the veins to be a sedimentary deposit, slowly accumulating or growing similar to stalagmites; whilst others consider that the mineral has been thrown up from below, similar to all igneous rocks, filling fissures or cracks in the strata. Engineering skill and science have done little to improve the mode of working in skill and science have done little to improve the mode of working in the lead mines of Derbyshire, which in most instances is somewhat similar to what it was 100 years ago or more, or, indeed little better than it was in the old Saxon period. In the whole of the lead mining districts there are only two shafts where the ascent and descent are performed by mechanical means. In all the others ladders are used, or else a still more antiquated system called "stemples" and "footnesses a still more antiquated system called "stemples" and "footnesses a still more antiquated system called "stemples" and "footnesses a still more antiquated system called "stemples" and "footnesses a still more antiquated system called "stemples" and "footnesses a still more antiquated system called "stemples" and "footnesses and " or else a still more antiquated system, called "stemples" and "foot-holds." Stemples are hand and foot rests of wood, driven in hori-zontally in the shaft, up which the miner climbs by alternately step-ping from one to the other, with the risk of being killed by falling to the bottom of the shaft should he miss his hold. In the large mines there are three classes of men employed underground—tutmen, tributers, and daymen. Tutmen work the levels, tributers work the ore after it has been proved by the levels; and where work is let by the fathom it is called tutwork. As showing the value formerly of some of the mines it is stated that in 1769 the viewers' tithes for the Wirksworth Mines alone were 1000l. per annum.

At the Millclose Mine, where the engines and machinery and all the appliances are of the best and most modern construction, the party was most hospitally experted to lumphous by the owner.

party was most hospitably entertained Mr. Wass, in a tent near to the mine. was most hospitably entertained to luncheon by the owner,

#### THE DEEPEST MINING SHAFTS IN THE KINGDOM-ELECTRIC BLASTING.

Rosebridge Colliery, near Wigan, up to the present time has the deepest perpendicular shaft in the kingdom, being 815 yards from the surface; but before long it will be exceeded by two now in course of sinking in the same county. The sinking of the Ashton Moss Colliery, Audenshaw, near Manchester, was commenced rather more than five years ago, the coal having been proved by boring to be about 900 yards from surface. When one of the shafts was sunk to a depth of 600 yards the work was stopped for several weeks, when work was again resumed. One of the pits has already been sunk to a depth of about 750 yards, and the other about 500 yards. The work until recently was done by ordinary blasting, as it was considered that electric blasting would not be successful in sinking pits where the strata were inclined as much as one yard ing pits where the strata were inclined as much as one yard in two and a-half yards, or one yard in three yards. About three weeks ago, however, there was tested at one of the pits, and after one or two rounds of holes had been exploded it was found that the electric blasting worked as well in the strata which were much inclined as it did in the horizontal strata, the only difference being that three or four of the dip side holes required more dynamite. The pits are each 16 ft. in diameter when bricked, but they are sunk 18 ft. wide, so that blasting operations cannot be said to be difficult. The electric blasting was tested both in strong stone bind and also in rock, whilst 12 sump holes 6 ft. 6 in deep were horsed

are sunk 18 ft. wide, so that blasting operations cannot be said to be difficult. The electric blasting was tested both in strong stone bind and also in rock, whilst 12 sump holes 6 ft. 6 in. deep were bored and exploded, and afterwards 11 side holes, and sometimes 12, were exploded. The holes broke the ground to a depth of about 7 ft., and on one occasion when 12 sump holes had been exploded a piece of ground was found to be reared up against the pit side containing about 6½ cubic yards, and it took three smaller holes to break it up. But this could be easily avoided by putting some of the dynamite near the top of one of the middle holes. Tonite and powder mixed had been previously used, but it had been found that dynamite does not take up so much time in boring the holes.

In one of the middle holes 6 ft. deep 14 2-oz. cartridges of dynamite were inserted; then there were 2 ft. 6 in. of sand, upon which seven more cartridges were inserted; when upwards of 7 tons of strata, 9 ft. 6 in. in diameter, and 2 ft. 10 in., were lifted upwards. The electric blasting was conducted by Mr. C. Walker, a member of the Midland Institute of Mining Engineers, and who has had great experience in the sinking of mines by simultaneous blasting by electricity, and who has shown that dynamite is far more effectual at the bottom of a hole than powder, as it went down much further; nothing in fact appears to equal dynamite in wet working. The coal being sunk to is what is known as the Black Mine, and the colliery being opened out is little more than two miles from the well known Dukinfield Colliery, or what are more generally known as the Astley Deep Pits, which are about 686 yards deep. It is said that were a pit to be sunk to the dip of these pits the coal would not be found at a less depth than 1000 yards, but we may now expect to see before long shafts to a greater dip even than that. The sinking at Ashton Moss is in the hands of Mr. John Higson, the eminent mining engineer of Manchester, who has been connected with the sinking o

New Steam-Engine Indicator.—At the Northern Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers, Mr. D. P. Morison, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, exhibited a new form of steam-engine indicator, named the Kenyon's Pistonless, and explained its principle. The following is a brief account of it:—The desirability of a frictionless indicator has long been acknowledged; but although there have been several important improvements in details, the instruments in general use are still very defective, owing to the impossibility of making the pistontight without incurring considerable friction, and necessarily making the diagrams unreliable. Every one conversant with the Indicator has experienced this, and must also have noticed that where the steam is "silty" the friction is so great as to cause the piston to bind so tightly as to become jerky, and even immovable. Further, with a high initial pressure in cylinder, and a sharp cut-off, the bind so tightly as to become jerky, and even immovable. Further, with a high initial pressure in cylinder, and a sharp cut-off, the weight of the piston in the instrument (especially in its descent) considerably distorts the figure. The patent Pistonless Indicator has been invented after years of careful study, with the express object of removing the most objectionable feature of the ordinary indicator, the piston retaining at the same time its best features. The oval tube, commonly known as the Bourdon Tube, but with important improvement therein, is need instead of the night. oval tube, commonly known as the Bourdon Tube, but with important improvements therein, is used instead of the piston. This tube has long been acknowledged the best pressure gauge, and few engineers will dispute its superiority over a piston for this purpose, hence the importance of its introduction in the indicator will be readily understood. Advantages of Kenyon's Pistonless Indicator—having no piston it cannot be fouled by grit or silty steam. The annoyance often experienced of having to take the instrument to pieces repeatedly to clean out the cylinder, &c., before obtaining anything like a satisfactory diagram is entirely avoided. There is no friction of the piston to overcome, hence the instrument is more sensitive, and more reliable figures are obtained. There being no escape of steam for the piston to overcome, hence the instrument is more sensitive, and more reliable figures are obtained. There being no escape of steam from cylinders, the diagram papers cannot get soiled thereby. There is greater facility for interchanging the tubes than springs of ordinary indicators. The instrument responds more freely than any other, and is thoroughly reliable. It can be tested at any time on an ordinary pressure gauge test pump.

NEW ZEALAND-HONOUR TO A MINER.—The New Zealand Official Gazette of May 29 contains the gratifying announcement that his Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson, G.C.M.G., has been pleased to place Mr. James Thomas, of Coromandel, the general manager of the Kapanga Gold Mining Company, on the Commission of the Peace for the Colony of New Zealand. Mr. Thomas, who has been in the colony for about ten years, is the son of the late Capt. Chas. Thomas, of the Denenolomane Barytes and other mines, County Cork, and nephew of Capt. William Thomas, of Coosheen Mines, Schull, whose interesting communications with regard to the progress and prospects

## THE GOLD RICHES OF VENEZUELA.-No. II.

It has already been mentioned that of the two roads diverging from Guacipati, the western one leads to the new mining district of from Guacipati, the western one leads to the new mining district of Pastora and Cicapras, distant about seven leagues; the road passes across an open savannah or prairie, and is in good condition. Pastora is an old Spanish settlement, but now is a mere small village only of consequence from giving its name to the district; it may, however, be made of more importance in time as a food-producing centre, as the spot where it is situated is very fertile, and capable of growing large quantities of both animal and vegetable food. It is also quite possible, and indeed probable, that gold will be found in its immediate vicinity.

diate vicinity.

The distance between Pastora and Cicapras is about 1½ league; between them the powerful River Yurnari is crossed, and the country traversed is still much of the same character—viz., open savaunah traversed is still much of the same character—viz., open savannah. Reaching Cicapras we drop at once upon a mining camp of the most primitive character, but prettily situated on the banks of the river of the same name. Two years ago there was not a house on the spot, or a sign of any industrial activity; now all is changed. Ranchos have sprung up as if by magic, some used as stores, but the greatest number as dwellings by the miners. In the stores provisions, certainly of a coarse character, but in sufficient quantity, can be obtained, whilst of course they also afford the usual supply of bad rum, &c. Further the store-keepers purchase the gold from the miners, out of which they naturally derive a large profit. A rancho is constructed simply enough; as many poles as are required for its intended size are stuck into the ground at regular intervals of three feet or so, next small branches are intertwined with them, and the whole finished with a plentiful coating of mud inside and out. The roof is formed of slight rafters covered with palm leaves, and is open at both ends for the sake of ventilation. This will serve to give an idea of one of the better class, but in many the mud coating is dispensed with.

When our informant visited the locality last January there was a total population of about 1000 gathered together on this spot, but now, from information since received, it seems that that amount has been nearly doubled; and all this host space of

now, from information since received, it seems that that amount has been nearly doubled; and all this has arisen in that short space of time, and in that far off spot, from the discovery of a few specks of gold in the River Cicapras. The news of this discovery, small as it at first was, soon spread, numbers of people were drawn to the place, and the search for the precious metal commenced. Ground near the river banks was turned up, and very soon gold was found in specks and nuggets more or less large, at a slight depth below the surface of the ground. These discoveries attracted a further number of diggers, and it very soon became evident that a stratum of gold-bearing clay existed over an area the extent of which is even yet unknown. A sub-prefect's office was established by the State Government for the purpose more particularly of regulating matters relating to the diggings; every man's claim was marked out, and all new now, from information since received, it seems that that amount has ment for the purpose more particularly of regulating matters relating to the diggings; every man's claim was marked out, and all new claims had to be obtained by requisition from the authorities in proper and due form before the working of them was allowed. Miners then flocked to Cicapras in increasing numbers every week, store-keepers followed, a regularly formed town was laid out, and the notorious prosperity of the locality commenced. Gold was in many instances picked up in the streets of this township, and many plots of land that had been taken up for building purposes were diverted from their original purpose and dug up, quantities of gold being extracted from the underlying clay. Such was the commencement of the gold mining industry in Cicapras. Month by month from that time till this the quantity of gold obtained has augmented, and the growth and prosperity of the town has gone on increasing.

A claim for alluvial washing here consists of 100 square metres. The depth at which the gold is found varies with the slope of the ground. Near the river it is come upon at from 8 to 10 ft. below the surface, but as the ground rises gradually from the river bank the depth decreases to no more than 2 ft. or 3 ft. The clay is full of pebbles of rolled quartz (sub-angular) and other rocks, and contains much gold. The bed of the river itself is also washed, and gives grains, and even small pepitas of gold, but the diggings on land are

grains, and even small pepitas of gold, but the diggings on land are much more productive, and afford considerably larger nuggets. The largest yet discovered weighed 150 ozs. troy, but very many of 8 ozs., 10 ozs., and up to 20 ozs. are found not uncommonly. The gold is of good quality, apparently containing about 8 per cent. of silver. About the end of last year investigations were commenced amongst the billy ground to the south-west of the town with evenlent results. the hilly ground to the south-west of the town with excellent results, more gold and larger nuggets being found. The clay from these localities has to be brought down to the River Cicapras for washing. locatities has to be brought down to the River Cicapras for washing. Donkeys are used to carry it, and are loaded with 100 lbs. or 120 lbs for each journey. All the washing is done in the river itself, or in the water-holes close by it, by means of bateas. The batea is a wooden vessel, in shape similar to a very flat hollow cone. They vary from 20 in. to 24 in. in diameter, and from 2½ in. to 4 in. in depth in the centre. In washing a peculiar rotary motion is given to it by means of which the clay is washed away and the particles of gold sink into the lowest point of the vessel. The stones are picked out by hand as the operation goes on.

There are no data from which any accurate estimates can be formed of the weekly or monthly produce of these alluvial washings, but the

of the weekly or monthly produce of these alluvial washings, but the fact stands for itself that a town of some 2000 inhabitants has sprung up there during the last two years, that the inhabitants are all supported, directly or indirectly by the riches of the clay beds, and that these riches give no sign of diminution, but on the contrary the yield is constantly on the increase. Some diggers have made their fortunes and gone away. It was reported last March at Ciudad Bolivar that one of them had realised \$80,000. This may be and probably is true, though we give it simply as a report, and do not vouch for its exactness.

exactness.

Before leaving Cicapias it must be added that quartz veins have been found there, and explorations have been commenced upon them with most promising results. The quartz is of a brittle description, not difficult to crush, and containing besides the gold only oxide of iron and sulphides of iron and copper; specimens from the surface containing visible gold have given as much as 40 and 50 ozs. per ton. This mine, called the Concession Sifontes, has now been taken up by a strong company under the name of La Alianza de Cicapias, and work is being vigorously proceeded with. Many other quartz-vein mining concessions have been taken up near the town; on one of these, called La Esperanza, a trial shaft shows a strong lode, samples of which, not showing visible gold, have given an average of about 5 ozs. of gold per ton of quartz. This mine is favourably situated, having abundance of wood and water, and being upon a steepish hill-side can be worked to a large extent by means of levels without having to sink shafts.

Journeying through the Savannah, south-east from Cicapias, a gently undulating country is passed through for about four leagues, when the gold mining properties of El Arbolito and La Concepcion are reached. Upon the former vein mining is being commenced by Before leaving Cicapias it must be added that quartz veins have

are reached Upon the former vein mining is being commenced by a Venezuelan company, and we hear that lately important discoveries have been made. Last year a trial shaft was sunk, and quartz of an excellent quality, and showing visible gold, was obtained. This year another exploratory shaft has revealed a similar quartz, but of a still video equity.

richer quality.

The Concepcion property, which covers 378 acres, is bounded on The Conception property, which covers of acres, is bounded on the north by the Arbolito, and the quartz veins of the latter run into it and dip under it. In one of the trial shafts sunk upon it a very promising quartz lode was found, which is doubtless a continuation of the lode of the Arbolito, it being quite similar both in description country rock and quality of quartz. As this lode shows rich in the one property there is every probability of its proving equally rich the other. An examination of the Concepcion has, however, rein the other. An examination of the Concepcion has, however, revealed the fact that a large proportion of its surface is covered with gold-bearing alluvial clay similar to that of Cicapras, and immediately underlying the vegetable soil. A sample of 20 lbs. of this clay, taken from a shaft about 8 ft. deep, gave 2481 grs. of pure gold, equalling more than 5\frac{3}{2} oz. per ton. This, we need scarcely point out is a very high yield, and one which promises splendid results to the owners of the property, which is to be worked on an extensive scale by an English company now in course of formation. This mine possesses also excellent facilities for working in the shape of timber and water.

One word about the climate of these portions of Venezuela. In

One word about the climate of these portions of Venezuela. In Nueva Providencia certainly fever and ague (calentura) is common, but though unpleasant and depressing it does not seem to be very dangerous; but the district of Pastora, Cicapras, and La Concepcion seems to be a good deal healthier, and illness is very rare. This may probably be accounted for by its greater height above the sea, and by its being surrounded by a great extent of open savannah, permitting a free circulation of the air, and preventing the formation of miasmatic vapours. The ground is also much drier, which no doubt further contributes to its healthiness.

In concluding this sketch of the gold mining districts of Vene-

In concluding this sketch of the gold mining districts of Venezuelan Guayana, we may express our wishes for their thorough exploration, believing that with careful but vigorous and systematic working one result only can ensue—that of a complete and most pro-

NOTE.—In 1878 a new code of mining laws was adopted; previously the area of a mine on quartz lodes was 100 varas square, and on alluvial diggings 10 varas square; but in the code of 1878 vara (33 in. English) has been altered to metre (39\frac{a}{2}\) in. English), thus giving an advantage to the concessionaire of about 18 per cent in the area of his property. Nearly all the Nueva Providencia mines were taken up under the old law, but the Cicapras diggings under the new.

#### THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MINERS.

A local representative deputation from this Association waited on the Home Secretary at Whitehall on Friday, to bring under his notice various questions affecting the interests of miners. The deputation, which was introduced by Mr. Macdonald, M.P., included Mr. T. Burt, M.P., and about 25 delegates from Durham, Lancashire, and other mining districts. Mr. Macdonald, in introducing the deputation said that its object was to lay before the Government the views T. Burt, M.P., and about 25 delegates from Durham, Lancashire, and other mining districts. Mr. Macdonald, in introducing the deputation, said that its object was to lay before the Government the views which had been brought forward at the Miners' National Conference held at Manchester in December. He hoped that the commission which had been appointed on the subject of mining would be able to issue its report before the meeting of the next Parliament, and that the Home Secretary would then be able to introduce a measure dea ing with the safety of miners. They did not claim special legislation, but adequate protection from the dangers to which they were exposed. Mr. Benjamin Pickard (West Yorkshire) said it was important that the workmen should not be allowed to enter a mine to which the Mines Act applied until it had been examined and reported free from gases. Mr. W. Pickard (Wigan) called attention to the effects of the use of explosives in mines. They should be entirely prohibited where gas was given off or any accumulation of explosive gases was known to exist. Sir W. Harcourt: This matter is under the careful consideration of a scientific commission. It will be one of my first duties to examine their report when presented. The subjects next brought forward were the responsibility of chief managers, the precautions to be observed in the opening of new mines, and the granting to firemen of certificates of competency. Mr. Joseph Toyne (Cleveland) urged the desirability of appointing a Minister of Mines to attend to mining matters exclusively. Mr. N. Wilkinson (Durham) hoped that steps would be taken to insure that miners should have full liberty to employ any person they pleased as check-weigher, and to insure that he should not be removed by any action of the employer. Sir W. Harcourt, in reply, said the deputation must be aware that his personal knowledge of the matters brought before him was somewhat limited. All he could say was that he always would endeavour to make himself acquainted with those matters wh late Government had very properly appointed a scientific commission to examine into one particular question which had been alluded to —the blasting of mines. He awaited their report with considerable anxiety. The question of inflammable mines would undoubtedly have to be dealt with in the future. They would not expect him to commit himself that day to any definite statement. It would be his duty during the recess to consult with the Inspectors as to the various duty during the recess to consult with the Inspectors as to the various points which had been raised. The deputation might rest assured that he would consider in every way in what points the existing legislation had been defective and in what manner that legislation could be improved. Mr. Macdonald thanked the right hon. gentleman, and the deputation withdrew.

# INDIAN GOLD MINING-MYSORE.

The existence of rich gold-bearing veins in the Colar District of Mysore, Southern India, has long been known, and for many generations the natives have obtained large quantities of gold from surface excavations, but not having suitable appliances for deep mining, have never been able to carry their workings to a depth of more than about 70 ft. It is now, however, intended to carry on systematic mining, and an influential company—the Colar Gold Mining Company—is now in course of formation, with a capital of 150,000/, in shares of 1l. each, for the purpose of acquiring some extensive rights whereon to commence operations. The prospectus, which will be found in another column, states that the property is situated on the Mysore Plateau, at an elevation of about 3000 ft., and about 40 miles east of the large military station of Bangalore, celebrated for its healthy character, and as a resort for Europeans.

healthy character, and as a resort for Europeans.

The Madras and Bangalore Railway runs near the property, and a station is within four miles; the distance from Madras is 170 miles, a station is within four miles; the distance from Madras is 170 miles, and a line to the fields is being arranged for, or a tramway could be laid to the reefs at a cost of much under 50l. per mile. Machinery shipped in this country can, within six weeks, be landed, put on railway wagons at Madras, and within 12 hours delivered at Colar. Abundant wood for fuel can be purchased in the neighbourhood at a moderate cost, and reports from the district show that an adequate supply of water can be obtained for milling purposes. Labour is abundant, the wages of women and men being from 3d. to 6d. per day, the supply increasing with the demand.

The mining rights to be acquired by the company are about half a square mile in extent, forming the northern portion of the Madamangle block, and on land on the Ooregum block, mining on an extensive scale was recently commenced, and large quantities of gold-bearing quartz have been raised. The company will hold the portion mentioned of the exclusive right of mining granted by the Government of Mysore on the Madamangle and Ooregum blocks, subject to the payment of the land tax, or annual assessment to the land

the payment of the land tax, or annual assessment to the land revenue, and other payments which, as respects the portion to be purchased by the company will, it is believed, be under 101 per annum, and also to a royalty of 5 per cent. on the net sale proceeds of all gold, metallic ores, coal, and other substances of a saleable or merchantable nature which shall be obtained by the lesces, but sub-ject to a stipulation that if the Government of India shall at any

ject to a stipulation that if the Government of India shall at any time after the date of the grant fix for British India a royalty of the description before mentioned, less in amount than 5 per cent., then the royalty reserved by the grant shall be reduced to a similar amount, subject, however, to a royalty of 10 per cent. upon the saleable value of all precious stones, should any be found on the land. The Government of British India, being desirous of encouraging the working of gold mines in the Madras Presidency, has intimated its intention to waive for a time all royalties on gold.

The prospectus is particularly explicit and straightforward; it states that in pursuance of arrangements begun some months since with Mr. T. D. Sargent and others, a sale of the said mining rights was arranged for to them for 25,000L, and they subsequently proposed a transfer to a company of 50,000L, and they subsequently proposed a transfer to a company of 50,000L, but, after various negotiations, and in order to secure the co-operation of some of the concessionalres, that amount was reduced to 40,000L, a sum, it is believed, not at all too large, considering the further information to hand as to the mining prospects. One of the concessionaires, Mr. Anderson, to the mining prospects. One of the concessionaires, Mr. Anderson, now takes the place of the original purchasers, and so the block is secured to the company at 40,000*l*., and the transfer is direct to the

company, with Mr. Sargent as trustee. It is proposed in the first instance to issue two-thirds only of the nominal capital, and one-third of this issue (33,000*l*.) will be taken by the vendors in fully-paid shares. The concessionaires get 25,000*l*. of those shares, and Mr. Anderson—as the arrangements, which have occupied several months, were made by him, and as he has already incurred various expenses, and is to defray all the preliminary expenses of the company (including the expenses of the concessionaires), and as he runs all the risks in the formation of the company—will receive, in addition to his share as a concessionaire, the difference of 15,000*l*.—7000*l*. in cash, and 8000*l*. (part of the above 33,000*l*.) in fully paid shares. The prospectus also contains the unusual, but gratifying, announcement that the directors are personally acquainted with the district, and can, from personal observation, testify that the reefs in the district are auriferous, and that gold has been obtained from them. They believe that the mineral value of the land is very great, and the latest work-

auriferous, and that gold has been obtained from them. They believe that the mineral value of the land is very great, and the latest workings and reports are in every way confirmatory.

The professional evidence of the value of the property is of a peculiarly impartial character, being no less than the incidental reference in the report upon some adjoining land. Reporting for Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., of Madras, and another company on land immediately to the south of that of the Colar Company, Mr. John Harris states that the number of quartz reefs that have heavy outcrops showing up, and that may also be traced by extensive surface workings, is six; they can be traced down from the Ooregum Mine on the north end of the field right through to the south end of the Madamangle block—that is, right through the Colar Company's land. The ground between the reefs is filled in with a laminated trap-rock, which forms the head and footwalls of the respective reefs. And equally satisfactory evidence is given by the engineer of the Mysore Gold Mining Company, whose southern boundary is the Colar Company's northern boundary. The Colar Company has secured from the concessionaires Company, whose southern boundary is the Colar Company's northern boundary. The Colar Company has secured from the concessionaires the right of purchase of a block of land between their land and that of the Madras Gold Mining Company—one half-mile (which would then make their holding one square mile)—such right to extend over a period of six months from the 1st inst. at a fixed price of 50,000l., one-half in shares, the other moiety in cash; and in the event only of that purchase being concluded would the balance of the capital be called up. Holders of the first issue to have the option of subscribing for the new shares prov rata. Of the sum of 50,000l Mr. Anderson will receive 5000l. in fully paid-up shares for his services in getting up the company, in addition to his share as a concessionaire. With regard to the probable profits it is estimated that working 90 tons per day for 300 days a year, and obtaining a yield of only ½ oz. of gold to the ton, the gold at 36 rupees per ounce would be worth 486,000 rupees, whilst the cost of raising and crushing at 8 rupees per ton would be but 216,000 rupees, leaving a profit of 270,000 rupees, or 25,000l.; were the yield 1 oz. per ton, the profit would be over 70,000l. The directors consider that the probability is that the land will before long command a large value per 15 or 20 acre block—in itself a large claim—and that land will be sublet by the company, each 15 acre block bringing a value equal to 25 to 50 per cent. on the capital. Similar reefs in Australia and California are now being worked to a depth of 1000 to 1500 feet.

are now being worked to a depth of 1000 to 1500 feet.

WEST LISBURNE MINES.—We omitted at the time to notice the West Lisburne Mines (Limited), the prospectus of which appeared in last week's Journal. The company is formed with a capital of 20,000L, in 1L shares, to work a very valuable silver-lead sett, in the celebrated Lisburne district, in Cardiganshire. As the mines were left productive when the former working was abruptly terminated by the death of the owner, and have since remained idle owing to legal difficulties, which have only lately been surrounted, it is confidently difficulties, which have only lately been surmounted, it is confidently expected to place the enterprise on the Dividend List in a compara-tively short period after commencing operations, which will not be delayed, a large portion of the capital having already been applied for by the directors and other friends. We are pleased to notice the name of Capt. N. Bray on the directorate.

SAN PEDRO AND CANON DEL AGUA MINING COMPANY.—At the meeting of the directors held in New York on July 24, Gen. U. S. Grant was unanimously elected president in the place of Mr. George W. Ballou, resigned. The property, which comprises 40,000 acres of land, including valuable gold and copper mines, is situated in New Mexico, about 36 miles south of Santa Fe, and was purchased last November by Mr. Ballou, in conjunction with a number of Boston gentlemen, at a cost of \$500,000. A company, having Mr. Ballou as president, was organised in January with a nominal capital of \$10,000,000, divided into \$25 shares, and the work of development was begun. The following is the list of officers of the company as at present organised:—President, U. S. Grant; vice-presidents, Geo. William Ballou, R. M. Pulsifer; secretary and treasurer, D. H. Darling; superintendent, M. G. Gillette; directors, U. S. Grant, R. M. Pulsifer, Thomas Dana, F. M. Holmes, E. L. Motte, M. Farnum, A. Merriam, B. F. Grafton, George William Ballou.

BETTWS-Y-COED LEAD MINING ASSOCIATION.—At an extraordi-

BETTWS-Y-COED LEAD MINING ASSOCIATION .- At an extraordi-HATRIC ASSOCIATION.—At an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders, held at the George and Railway Hotel, Bristol, on Aug. 2, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—That this company be wound up voluntarily; and that Mr. Edwin Wotton, of Taunton, be appointed sole liquidator, and that his remuneration be fixed hereafter.

Bell Vean (Gwennap).—A cross-cut is now being driven to intersect the Gobbin's tin lode, the forehead of which is now close up to the lode. As will be seen from Captain James Bray's report in another column very assuring indications are being met with. This cross-cut is driven at the level of the low adit, which unwaters without pumping this part of the mine to a depth of nearly 50 fms., and should a good lode be met with it must in such a vertical recovery. should a good lode be met with it must in such a position prove singularly profitable.

THE BRITISH WAGON COMPANY (Limited).—The twenty-third half-yearly report of this company shows an improvement on the previous half-year. The directors have been able during the half-year to add to the wagon stock 723 wagons, to acquire which an investment of capital has been made to the extent of 30,403*l*. 12s. The stock of wagons now stands at 7239. The wagons in the company's hands have been kept in a good state of repair. The profits for the half-year amount to 23161.10s.9d. This, with 2611.17s.5d. brought forward from last half-year, places the sum of 25781.8s.2d. at the disposal of the directors, and they recommend the payment of a dividend of 71. per cent per annum, free of income tax, and that the balance of 5031. be carried to next account. The directors much regret the resignation of Mr. Geo. Brown, who had been a director of the company since its formation. Mr. Ferdinand Wheatley, of Kimberworth Park, has been appointed to the vacant seat for the remainder of Mr. Brown's term of office. stock of wagons now stands at 7239. The wagons in the company's

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BLENDE Tons. Price Mines

COLAR CONCESSION, MYSORE.

# COLAR GOLD MINING COMPANY

(LIMITED). Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1880 Capital £150,000, in Shares of £1 each. Present issue £100,000 only, of which one-third is taken by the vendors.

Deposit on application, 5s. per share; on allotment, 5s. per share; balance, 10s., on 18th October.

The deposit will be returned in full if no allotment is made.

Colonel ALEX. W. C. LINDSAY, East India United Service (bl. St. James's-square, late Deputy Commissioner in the Mysol

Major-General JAMES H. PEARSE, East India United Service( and of Onslow Gardens, late Commissioner of the Bangalore)

sion, Mysore. . HAY ANDERSON, of Glenlee and Arrapetta, The  $W_{\text{Yhald}}$ 14, Hillsborough-square, Glasgow; and Canning Villa, Upper  $\chi_0$ wood, Surrey.

\*W. D. RYRIE, Esq., Oriental Club, Hanover-square.

\*R. A. WILLIS, Esq., of Messrs. R. A. Willis and Co., 5, East India avenue, E.C.

avenue, E.C.
"Will join the Board as soon as the company commences operated BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANK.

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AGENTS.

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Messrs. JAMES and EDWARDS, Chartered Accountants,

THOS. J. BEWICK, Esq., M.E., M.Inst.C.E., Director of Associate Mine Owners (Limited).

Brokers—To be afterwards nominated by the Directors.

110, Cannon-street, E.C.

REGISTERED OFFICES - 5, EAST INDIA AVENUE, EC SECRETARY (PRO TEM.)—S. VESEY TIDDY, A.C.A.

SECRETARY (PRO TEM.)—S. VESEY TIDDY, A.C.A.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The Colar Gold Mining Company is formed for the purpose of acquiring extensive mining rights and working for gold and other mineral in the Colar District of Mysore, in Southern India.

The existence of rich gold-bearing veins in this district has lowed been known, and for many generations the natives have obtained large quantities of gold from surface excavations; but, not having suitable appliances for deep mining, have never been able to care their workings to a depth of more than about 70 ft.

The property is situated on the Mysore Plateau, at an elevation of Bangalore, celebrated for its healthy character, and as a resort for Europeans. The Madras and Bangalore Railway runs near the property, and a station is within four miles; the distance from Madras is 170 miles, and a line to the fields is being arranged for, or a tramway could be laid to the reefs at a cost of much under £50per mile. Machinery shipped in this country can, within six weeks, let landed—put on railway wagons at Madras—and, within 12 hour, delivered at Colar.

The mining rights to be acquired by the company extend over a block of about half a square mile. Mining on an extensive scale was recently commenced on land on the Ooregum block, and large quantities of gold-bearing quartz have been raised.

The exclusive right of mining in the district was granted by the Government of Mysore to Lieut.-Colonel de la Poer Beresford, and now, after a prolonged and careful survey, he has acquired theighs over the special blocks of land called "Ooregum" and "Mademangle," each of two square miles, and lying contiguous.

The two blocks named have been subdivided into smaller block or sections. The mining rights over some sections of the Ooregum block were sold by the concessionaires—part by direct, part by finite etc., sale—to the Mysore Gold Mining Company; those over part of the other block to the Madras Gold Mining Company; these over part of the other block to the Madras Gold Mining Com

section, half a square mile, the rights in which are now to be acquired by the Colar Company, is the northern portion of the Madamangle block, and is secured to the company for £40,000.

The vendors defray all the preliminary expenses of the company. The directors are personally acquainted with the district, and an arrive and the property of the district are auriferous, and that gold has been obtained from them. The believe that the mineral value of the land is very great, and the latest workings and reports are in every way confirmatory.

To put the matter as far as possible beyond doubt, and take it out of the phase simply of reports on samples of stone, or small—ad as a rule unreliable—laboratory tests or experiments, it would appear, from accounts and reports submitted to the concessionaire, that 17 tons of stone raised on the Ooregum block, from a depth of about 80 ft., and treated with machinery not of the best, yielded 40½ ozs. of gold; and, again, from a different, though adjacent, led 9 tons gave 27½ ozs. 9 tons gave 271 ozs.

9 tons gave 27½ ozs.

The directors consider that extracts and references to reports from entirely independent sources, by mining engineers of experience, who, though not reporting on this company's land, fortunately referred in their reports to reefs which run through it—north and south—will tell with even greater force than had a report been written or obtained expressly for this company. For instance—Mr. John Harris, for Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., of Madras, and the Madras Gold Mining Company, reports on the land to the sould of the Colar Company's, and in the same block, under date Bombsy, May 10—

May 10—
"The number of quartz reefs that have heavy outcrops showing in the number of quartz reefs that have heavy outcrops showing in the number of quartz reefs that have heavy outcrops showing in the number of the six; they can be traced down from the Ooregum Mine on the number of the field right through to the south end of the Madamangian of the field right through to the south end of the Madamangian of the field right through to the south end of the Madamangian of the field right through to the south end of the field right through the field right t

that is, right through the Colar Company's land.

"The ground between the reefs is filled in with a laminated traprock, which forms the head and footwalls of the respective reefs."

And, referring to the report recently made for the Mysore Gold Mining Company—on their own land—it may be observed that the engineer stated that the auriferous lodes were true fissure veins, and that in a section across the southern boundary (of their own land) he had found five well-defined lodes. The report further stated that that in a section across the southern boundary (of their own isno); had found five well-defined lodes. The report further stated that the most important lode had been traced north through the Oorgun Company's property and southward for four miles. The director refer to this, as the southern boundary of the Mysore Company's land is the northern boundary of the Colar Company's, and the four miles embrace all the Madamangle block, as see small copy planed the land which accompanies the prospectus.

miles embrace all the Madamangle block, as see small copy panethe land which accompanies the prospectus.

The company has secured from the concessionaires the right purchase of the block of land between their land and that of the Madras Gold Mining Company—one half-mile (which would the make their holding one square mile)—such right to extend over period of six months from the 1st inst., at a fixed price of £50,000 one half in shares, the other moiety in cash; and in the event only of that purchase being concluded would the balance of the capital be called up. Holders of the first issue to have the option of spheroid for the new shares pro rata.

Applications for shares should be addressed to the directors of the Colar Gold Mining Company, Limited, 5, East India-avenue, £C, where full prospectuses with forms of application and maps, can

Applications for shares should be addressed to the directors of the Colar Gold Mining Company, Limited, 5, East India-avenue, E.C., where full prospectuses, with forms of application and maps, can be had, and where copies of agreement with the Mysore Government, &c., can be seen, as well as at the offices of the company's solicitos. Mr. John E. Watson, C.A., 149, Hope-street, Glasgow; Mr. J. A. Robertson, C.A., 1, North St. David-street, Edinburgh; and the copies of agreement can also be seen at the offices of Messrs. Francis and Johnson, 22, Austin Friars, E.C., solicitors to the concessionaliza. London, Aug. 12, 1880.

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ROTINES, BOILERS, &c., FOR SALE:
FIRST-CLASS 50-inch cylinder PUMPING ENGINE.
ditto 24-inch, ROTARY ENGINE
48-Head STAMPS, CALCINER, &c.
Apply to Capt. NICHOLLS, Camborne.

A 1 R - C O M P R E S S O R F O R S A L E.—
vertical Direct-Acting, combined with Steam Engine. Jacketted Air Cylinder, 101 in. diameter: steam cylinder, 11 in. diameter, 18 in. stroke. Other sizes in progress.

ALEX. WILSON AND CO. ENGINEERS,

VAUXHALL IRONWORKS, WANDSWORTH ROAD.

BURLEIGH ROCK-DRILLING MACHINERY FOR SALE.

THREE A size ROCK-DRILLING MACHINES. Will drill in hard rock up to 1½ in. diameter.

ONE B size. Will drill up to 2 in. diameter in hard rock.

TWO C size. Will drill up to 3 in. diameter in hard rock. ONE D size. Will drill up to 4 in. diameter in hard rock

ONE D Size. WILL drill up to 4 in. diameter in hard rock
ONE A size PORTABLE AIR COMPRESSOR. Will drive two
B size ROOK DRILLING MACHINES,—driven by a pulley or gearing.
The above are all new and offered at maker's prices.

Apply to—

CRAVEN BROTHERS, OSBORNE STREET, MANCHESTER.

# LOCOMOTIVE TANK ENGINES

POR MAIN LINE TRAFFIC, SHORT LINES, COLLIERIES, CONTRACTORS, IRONWORKS, MANUFACTORIES, &c., from a superior perilication, equal to their first-class Railway Engines, and specially adapted to harp curves and heavy gradients, may always be had at a short notice from—

MESSRS. BLACK, HAWTHORN, AND CO.,
LOCOMOTIVE, MARINE, AND STATIONARY ENGINE WORKS,
GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE.

# GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE. THE "JAMIN" PATENT ELECTRIC LIGHT.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE D'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE.

Capital, 8,000,000 Francs.

Proprietors of the Gramme Patent Machine for Alternate Currents. J. A. BERLY, C.E., A.S.T.E., &c.,

Engineer, and Sole Agent for Great Britain and the Colonies, 16, NEW BRIDGE STREET, LONDON.

## IMPROVED ECONOMIC ORE-DRESSING MACHINERY.

MACHINERY.

MESSRS. W. NANCE AND CO. beg to call attention to their IMPROVED ORE DRESSING MACHINERY.

IMPROVED CRUSHING MILL, combining the "Marsden Patent Ston Breaker" with the "Improved Cornish Crusher," reducing the hardest rock to san I in one operation, and delivering the same in a classified state to their Improved air cushioned jiggers automatically, and also delivering the slimes automatically to the slime dressers, effecting an economy of 90 per cent. of labour and 93 per cent. of the ore wasted under the old system, and is at the same time applicable to all kinds of ore, including gold washing, refining, &c.

Inspection of Mines at home and abroad. French and German spoken.

BUSINESS DONE in all kinds of STOOKS and SHARES, subject to the rules of the London Stock Exchange.

NANCE AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS,

STANLEY-STREET WEST, NORTH SHIELDS.

## CHINA-CLAY.

A TREATISE, TECHNICAL AND PRACTICAL, ON THE NATURE, PRODUCTION, AND USES OF CHINA-CLAY, WITH USEFUL TABLES, STATISTICS, AND OTHER INFORMATION BEARING ON THE SUBJECT. PRICE FIVE SHILLINGS.

BY DAVID COCK, MINING ENGINEER, ST. AUSTELL.

Wolverhampton: JOHN STEEN and Co., Queen-square, and St. John's street. London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co.

AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

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"The first publication which has aspired to give anything like a comprehensive ecount of the subject, it deals adequately with the general circumstances of the dustry.

The book has considerable interest.—Western Morning News, account of the sub industry. . . May 11, 1680.

May 11, 1890.

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The chapter on the Uses of China Clay in the Arts is a particularly interesting one.

The volume certainly well fulfix the author's intention—that of supplying a complete and reliable treatize on the subject—and will, without doubt, be extensively read and appreciated.—Mining Journal, May 15, 1880.

valuable information."—The Fottery Gazette, June 1, 1880.

"A trustworthy guide to the various branches of the subject treated upon, which comprise its geological and mineralogical aspects, its mode of working, and preparation for the market, and its mode of use in various industries of the country, more particularly in pottery and porcelain, sizing of cotton goods, and the manufacture of alum and its compounds, ultramarines, papier maché, and numerous other articles; and it is altogether a reliable and comprehensive collection of information."—The Puper Makers' Circular, June 15, 1880.

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CHINA CLAY.

A TREATISE,

TECHNICAL AND PRACTICAL,

ON THE NATURE, PRODUCTION, AND USES OF

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BY DAVID COCK, of

ST. AUSTELL.

PRICE FIVE SHILLINGS.

LOSS OF TIME IS LOSS OF MONEY:
CCIDENTS CAUSE LOSS OF TIME
And may be provided against by a Policy of the
RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.
The oldest and Largest Accidental Assurance Company. The oldest and Largest Accidental Assurance Company.
The Right Hon. LORD KINNAIRD, Chairman.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... ... ... £1,000,000 MODERATE PREMIUMS.

BONUS ALLOWED TO INSURERS OF FIVE YEARS STANDING.

A fixed sum in case of death by accident, and a weekly allowance in the event of

BONUS ALIAN BE MADE IN THE STATE OF THE STAT

PERRAN FOUNDRY, CORNWALL.

MESSRS. OLVER AND SONS have been favoured with instructions TO SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday, the 19th day of August next, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Red Lion Hotel, in the City of Truro, the old-established and well-arranged Premises known as

WILLIAMS'S PERRAN FOUNDRY,

WILLIAMS'S PERRAN FOUNDRY,

At Perranarworthal, in the county of Cornwall.

These works comprise a total area of 4 A. 2 R. 11 P., and consist of large
PATTERN, SMITHS, ENGINEERS, and MOULDING SHOPS, BOILER YARD,
HAMMER MILL, with suitable machinery (worked principally by water power
for the MANUFACTURE of CORNISH PUMPING, MARINE, and other
ENGINES and BOILERS, and general foundry and engineering work. The
premises include excellent engineers' drawing and other convenient offices.

The buildings are constructed nearly all of stone, with slated or tiled roofs,
are lofty, light, and spacious. The premises are situate within a mile of Perranwell station, of the Cornwall Railway, and communicate by water with Falmouth
harbour. A powerful crane, expable of lifting 25 tons, is erected on the shipping
quay at Restronguet, to which vessels of 200 tons have access.

The purchaser must take at valuation, to be made in the usual way, the
machinery, plant, and tools, the whole of which are in complete working order,
and can be put in motion at 12 hours' notice.

The foundry premises, with water-course, are held on lease from Col. Tremayne
for 99 years, commencing from Aug. 24, 1374, determinable on the deaths of three
lives, now aged respectively about 19, 18, and 15 years, subject to the low conventionary rent of 534. 6s. 8d., and heriot of 2l.

The attention of the public is drawn to the fact that the buildings are of such
construction as to be easily adapted to manufacturing purposes of almost any
description.

Further particulars may be had on application to the Auctioneers, Green Bank.

description.

Further particulars may be had on application to the Auctioneers, Green Bank, Falmouth, and Clarence-street, Penzance; also of Messrs. COODE, SHILSON, and CO., Solicitors, St. Austell; and of Messrs. SMITH and PAUL, Solicitors, Truro. Dated July 28, 1880.

MINE MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE. CHRISTOW, DEVON.

MESSRS. WARD AND CHOWEN WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday and Friday, the 26th and 27th days of August next, commencing each day at One o'clock P.M., at FRANK MILLS and WHEAL EXMOUTH MINES, in the parish of CHRISTOW, DEVON, the under-mentioned VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE MINING PLANT,

MATERIALS, AND EFFECTS;
COMPRISING
ONE PUMPING ENGINE, 60 in. cylinder, 10 ft. stroke, with TWO BOILERS
(12 and 10 tons), balance bob, shears, two sheaves, shaft tackle with sheaves and

ONE PUMPING ENGINE, 60 in. cylinder, 10 ft. stroke, with TWO BOILERS (12 and 10 tons), balance bob, shears, two sheaves, shaft tackle with sheaves and landing brace.

ONE STEAM CRUSHING ENGINE, 25 in. cylinder, 5 ft. stroke, with 10 ton BOILER, 60 wheel, complete: CRUSHIER, complete.

ONE STEAM CRUSHING ENGINE, 25 in. cylinder, 3 ft. stroke, with BOILER and fly-wheel complete.

Crusher, with iron shaft and driving wheels for working ditto; six double jigging machines, with shafting gear work and hutches; 13 ft. elevator, with gear work; 25 ft. WATER WHEEL, 2 ft. breast; eight-head stamps, with fron axle, heads, lifters, and frames, complete; Bartle's pulveriser; 12 ft. water-wheels for driving buddles, with iron work, 1½ in. rods, tooth wheels, with ron axle, heads, lifters, and frames, complete; Bartle's pulveriser; 12 ft. water-wheels for driving buddles, strips, flooring, &c.; large quantity of bridge and other rails; 60 fms. of ½ in. chain, and sundry other chain; wood and iron tram wagons; crab winch; several fathoms of launders and stands; sheds of all sizes; coal weighing machine; beam, scales, and weights; copper and other sieves; the pitwork on the mine; and 50 fms. of 7 in. pipes; quantity of new round and flatiron; also wrought and cast scrap, screw plates and taps, screw stocks, smithstools, bellows, vice, &c.; single, double, and treble blocks and ropes; carpenters' benches; new and other timber; grinding stone; miners' and dressing tools; large boiler and timber wagons; cart; lifting jack; blasting powder; wheel and handbarrows; quantity of coal and iron ore on the Mine and at Newton; and a variety of other mining requisites.

Also, the account-house furniture, dial, &c., bell and stand.

THE MATERIALS AT WHEEL EXMOUTH comprise 18 ft. diameter IRON WATER-WHEEL, 18 in. breast, and crusher; jigging machines; about 8 tons of bridge rails, sleepers, useful timber, and various articles in store-room.

Descriptive catalogues of the above, containing conditions of sale, may be had on application on and a

Wagonettes will run between Newton Abbot and the Mine on the days of sale, particulars of which may be known on application at Magor's Hotel.

Dated Burnville, Bridestowe, 20th July, 1880.

Dated Burnville, Bridestowe, 20th July, 1880.

DENBIGHSHIRE.

PARISH OF RUABON.

MESSRS. CHURTON, ELPHICK, AND CO. WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Queen's Hotel, Chester Railway Station, on Saturday, the 28th of August, 1880, at Two for Three o'clock in the afternoon, in One or more Lots, as may be arranged, A VALUABLE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE. known as

"GARDDEN DE N,"

Situate near the town and within a mile of the first-class Great Western Railway Station of Ruabon, and within easy distance by rail or road of the towns of Wrexham and Llangollen.

The Estate lies within a ring fence, and comprises the excellent gentlemanly residences of "GARDDEN LODGE" and "PENYGARDDEN," with extensive outbuildings, gardens, pleasure grounds, and plantations, and several COTTAGES and excellent pasture, arable, and wood LANDS, and a VALUABLE QUARRY of FREESTONE, and contains in the whole about 160 acres.

At the same time, it is intended to OFFER FOR SALE the VALUABLE SEAMS and VEINS of COAL, IRONSTONE, and other MINERALS underlying the Estate, which are in lease to and actively worked by a company.

Adjoining the Estate are the properties of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., William Cornwallis West, Esq., Henry Dennis, Esq., and others, and the turnpike-road from Wrexham to Ruabon forms the north-eastern boundary.

Plans and particulars are in course of preparation, and may shortly, with any other information, be obtained from the Auctioneers, Chester; or from Messrs. Longueville, Jones, and Williams, Solicitors, Oswestry.

# STOBCROSS DOCKS CONTRACT, GLASGOW.

H. A RTHUR TREVOR CROW (Contractors' Auctioneer) has been honoured with instructions from John Jackson, Esq., owing to the completion of the contract, TO SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Contractors' Yard, Stobeross Dock, Glasgow, on Wednesday and Thursday, 29th and 30th September, 1880, the WHOLE of the

Stobcross Dock, Glasgow, on Wednesday and Thursday, 29th and 30th September, 1880, the WHOLE of the

VALUABLE CONTRACTORS' PLANT,

Which was bought new for this contract, and a large portion of which has been in use for a few months only, consisting of

TWO four-wheel coupled 10½ in. cylinder LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES;

ONE HUNDRED four yard END AND SIDE TIP WAGONS;

Ballast trucks to permanent gauge; 24 powerful stone bogies; a quantity of 41 b. temporary steel rails; also 25 b. iron rails; cylinder sinking machinery, with three 10 tons double cylinder steam winches and bolier; Lincoln-made portable engines, 6 and 3-horse power; about 900 tons cast-iron cylinder sinking weights; eleven 2 to 10 tons powerful steam derrick cranes, travelling on bogies, and with 69 ft. to 72 ft. jibs, by D. Cameron and Co., Glasgow; G. Russell and Co., Motherwell; and Morgan and Co., Kilwinning.

Towerful overhead steam traveller; several powerful centrifugal and pulsometer pumps; several thousand feel of red wood, white wood, and pitch pine balk timber, deals, and battens; steam pile driver; 200 tons scrap from and metal; 5000 sleepers; a number of navvy barrows; and a very large quantity of contractors general plant and materials.

Sale to commence each day at Ten for Eleven o'clock to a minute.

Nearly the whole of the engines can be seen under steam on day of sale.

Descriptive catalogues may be obtained at Mr. Jacksones offices, at Stobcross Docks, Glasgow; and 4, Victoria-street, Westminster; and also from the Auctioneer's Office, Manor House, Sunderland.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, made in an action re Sir Frederick Martin Williams, deceased, Hussey v. Williams, 1875, W. No. 3, with the approbation of His Lordship the Master of the Rolls, the Judge to whose Court the said action is attached, in One Lot, BY MR. GEORGE FISHER, the person appointed by the said Judge, at the Auction Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, in the City of London, on Monday, the 30th day of August, 1880, at Two o'clock precisely, the LEASE of THE PRINCE OF WALES QUARRY,

Situate at Trewarner Down, in the Manor of Tintagel, in the county of Cornwall. The purchaser is also to take at a valuation, as provided by the conditions of sale, the MACHINERY, PLANT, UTENSILS, STOCK-IN-TRADE, and EFFECTS in and upon the same.

May be viewed by cards from the Auctioneers and Mr. Thomas Chirgwin, 26, River-street, Trure; and particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. Young, Joner, Roberts, and Hale, 2, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry, London, E.; of Messrs, GREGORY and Co., 1, Bedford-row, W.O.; of Messrs. SMITH and PAUL, Solicitors, Trure; and of Messrs. Robinson and Fisher, 21, Old Bond-street, W. YOUNG, JONES, ROBERTS, AND HALE,

2. St. Mildred's-court, Poultry (Plaintiff's Solicitor).

YOUNG, JONES, ROBERTS, AND HALE, 2, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry (Plaintiff's Solicitor). Dated this 31st day of July, 1830.

THE WEST DOROTHEA SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED). IN LIQUIDATION.

TO BE SOLD, the TYN-Y-WERGLODD SLATE QUARRIES, situate at Nantlle Vale, in the county of Carnarvon, together with the WORKING PLANT belonging thereto.

For particulars, apply to W. W. Tomlins, 4, St. Ann's-square, Manchester.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE TREATY, an IRONWORKS, capable of turning out 600 tons of finished iron a week, well adapted for conversion into steel; and TIN-PLATE WORKS, well situated for Railway, Canal, and Sea communication.

Apply to Messrs. SHARPE, PARKER, PRITCHARD, and SHARPE, Schiolizer ALL Redead year. Leaders

Solicitors, 41, Bedford-row, London.

# CWM PRYF MINES LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts of 1862, 1867, and 1877, by which the liability of shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.

DIRECTORS.

COLIN KENNEDY, Esq., Fort William, N.B. GRIFFITH HUMPHREY JONES, Esq., Merchant, Goginan,

Aberystwith.
Capt. A. FRANCIS, M.E., Goginan, Aberystwith.

And after the issue of 2500 shares, Admiral THOMAS OGLE, Beaumaris, and another Gentleman will join the board.

CAPITAL £25,000, in 25,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH,

CAPITAL £25,000, in 25,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH,

Of which 20,000 shares have been issued, and it is now determined to offer 2500 of the remaining 5000 shares at par, or £1 per share, payment in full on allotment, for the purpose of draining and opening the mine at the 20 and 30 fm. levels. To the latter depth the engine-shaft has been sunk.

The mine has already been brought into a profitable state from ore ground opened over the back of the deep adit, and from the refuse ore left at surface by the old workers; in fact, from samples taken of the ore heaps at surface and from the bulk so far as yet crushed it is ascertained, taking the value of the ore at £10 per ton, that there is £7000 worth of ore in it; and this can be sent to market at one-third of its value, and will, independent of any other source whatever, pay a high percentage in dividends on the whole capital during the proposed drainage of the mine, and opening out the ore ground referred to in the 20 and 30 fm. levels under adit.

The following are extracts of reports from the several mining authorities who have inspected the mine:—

On Nov. 20, 1879, Capt. A. Francis says—"When the mine has been brought into a thorough and efficient state of working over the deep adit, and regular returns and profits made, the drainage of this water will be attended to, and the 20 fm. level pressed eastward through ore ground developed and now developing in the deep adit level, and a section of from 2000 to 3000 fms. of rich ore ground be made speedily available, and also farther the 30 fm. level would follow in the same course when thought desirable." He also estimates "that when this work is accomplished a profit of £4000 per year can be made."

Feb. 23.—In his report he estimates "that when the 20 fm. level

when this work is accomplished a profit of £4000 per year can be made."

Feb. 23.—In his report he estimates "that when the 20 fm. level under the deep adit has been driven through the ore ground it will lay open £30,000 worth of ore, and that the 30 when pressed forward will yield additional ore ground to the extent of £20,000."

Mr. William Nance, of Cornwall, and now of North Shields, who has had an extensive experience in managing mines in most parts of Europe, reports—"Nov. 27, 1879: The water-wheel now in course of construction is of sufficient power to work all the machinery required for several years, and drain and sink the mine to a much greater depth; so that the only further outlay to drain the mine to the bottom will be a run of rods from the engine-shaft to the wheel, and 30 fms. of pitwork, which will not cost more than £250, and considering there is every probability of commencing to raise ore from this shaft as soon as it is drained, and that the levels can be immediately extended under the course of ore gone down in the bottom of the deep adit, I should recommend this to be done as soon as possible, and a small air-compressor connected with the same wheel for driving a boring machine in the deep adit and 30 fm. levels, which, being driven by water-power, would enable you to drive the ground four times faster and 25 per cent. cheaper than by hand-labour; and I have no doubt if this is carried out the mine will soon be in a position to make handsome profits, and the capital required for the whole plant will not exceed \$2500."

I have no doubt if this is carried out the mine will soon be in a position to make handsome profits, and the capital required for the whole plant will not exceed £2500."

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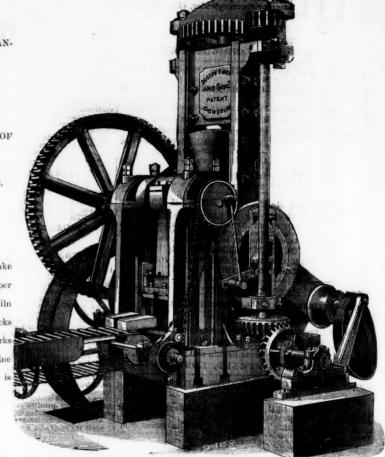
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11583 25000	Bedford Unit.,* c, Tavis [£1 liab.) Belowda*, t, Roche	1	0	0 11/2 1 11/4
30000	Bendigaid, s-l, Wales  Bettws-v-Coed.* / (20000 sh. issued)	10	0	0 13 12 13 0 —
8000 3939	Blaen Caelan,* l, Cardigan	3	0	0
30000	Bodidris, * l, bl, Denbighshire	1	0	0 11/4 1 11/4
10000	Botallack, t, c, St. Just	26	5	0 20 18 20
20000	Bedford Unit., *c, Tavis (£1 liab.) Belowda* *t, Boche Bendigaid, *s-b, Wales Bettwey-Ooed, *t (22000 sh. issued) Blaen Oselan, *t, Cardigan Blue Hills, t, c, St. Agnes Botidris, *t, bt, Denbighshire Botallack, t, c, St. Just 1 British, *s-t, Wrexham Bwich United, *t (£1 sh.) Cardigan British, *s-t, *c, Cardiganshire	0	12	6 3 274 3
50000 6000	Cambrian, * s-t, c, Cardiganshire Carn Camborne, t, c, Camborne	0	0	0 2½2½ 2½ 6 2¼2½ 2¾ 0 1 ¾ 1
20000 5120	Carnaryon,* c, Carnaryonshire	1	0	0 1 34 1 0 1 1/2 1
25000 2450	Coed Mawr Pool,* l, Carnarvon	28	0	0
15500	Bwich United; *c (£1 sh.) Cardigan Cambrian, *s-t, c, Cardiganshire Carnarvon, *c, Carnarvonshire Clementina, t, Llanrwst* Coed Mawr Pool, *t, Carnarvon Cook's Kitchen, t, Illogant's Court Grange United*, *s-t. Crook Burn, *t, Cumberland Crosswood Mining Lands, t* Cwm Dwyfor, *c, *s-t, Carnarvon	0	14 17	6 1/2 1/4 1/4
6400 14000	Crook Burn,* l, Cumberland Crosswood Mining Lands, l*	0	5	0 14 1 14
15000 25000	Cwm Dwyfor,* c, s-l, Carnarvon Cwm Pryf,* s-l (20000 sh. issued)	1	0	0 =
1280	D'Eresby Consols, l, bl, Carnarvon D'Eresby Mountain, l, bl, Llanrwst.	10	0	0
1024		20	0	0 30 20 30 0 3 2 3
12000	Derwent,* l, Durham	4	0	0 3 2 3 0 2¾2¼ 2¾ 01s10d 2s. 0 2 1½ 2
12000	Derwent,* l, Durham Devon,* c, bl, Tavistk. (125000 iss.) Devon Great United* (2l.) Devonshire,* s-l, Lydford Dubby Syke, l, Durham*	1	0	0 2 1½ 2 0 1¼ 1 1¼ 6 ½ ¾ ½
10000	Dubby Syke, l, Durham*	0	17	0 1¼ 1 1¼ 6 ½ ¾ ½
6000	East Botallack, t, St. Just	0	7	
4000	East Chiverton, l, Perranzabuloe	9	10	3 11/811/4 11/8
3000 12000	East Craven Moor, t, Pateley Bdg. East Crebor, c, Tavistock	0	0	0 9 8 9
15000 30000	East Plorida, * s-l. Cardiganshire	2	0	0 2/22/4 2/2
10000 21000	East Longstone, * s-l, Lezint	1	10	0 1 1
18000	East Van, l, Llanidloes*	5	0	0 2 ½ 2 2 ½ 2 2 ½
4096 1114	Dubby Syke, t, Durham*  East Botallack, t, St. Just  East Caradon, c, St. GleerI  East Chiverton, t, Perranzabuloe  East Crebor, c, Tavistock  East Crebor, c, Tavistock  East Devon Cons., e, C, Buckfastlgh  East Florida, * s-t, Cardiganshire  East Longstone, * s-t, Lezant  East Boman Gravels, * t, Salop  East Wheal Buller, t, c, Gwennap  East Wheal Lovell, t, Helston  Flintshire Great Consols*	13	10	6 134 34 114
30000 10000	Flintshire Great Consols* Fortescue,* var, St. Stephens	1	0	0 15%13% 15% 0 2½2¼ 2½
3950	Gawton, c, Tavistock	4	9	6 7/ 1 17/
14000 20000	Glenroy, * s-t, Isle of Man	4	0	0 1 3/4 1
20000 12000	Great Dynne' (1000) sn. issued) Gt. E. Foxdale, l. I. of Man(ll sh.) Great Holway, "l. Flintshire Great Wh. Eleanor, t., North Bovey Griffin," s-l, Carnarvon. Gunnislake (Clitters), t, cf. Gwern-y-Mynydd," s-l, Flintshire.	0	18	0 5 4 5
6000 20000	Great Wh. Eleanor, t, North Bovey	2	0	0 —
9380	Gunnislake (Clitters), $t, c$ :	5	5	0 414 4 414
10000	Gwern-y-Mynydd,* s-l, Flintshire	4	5	0 4 3 3 1/2
1200 6400	Harehope Gill,* l, Durham (£1 sh.) Hartington Moor,* carb. l, Derby Harwood,* l, Durham Herodsfoot, l, near Liskeard† Hingsten Down, Galstock**	1	1 15	0 116 1 116
3000	Herodsfoot, /, near Liskeard†	1	0	0 334314 334
18000 6000		0	7	0 56 34 78
30000 15000	Lady Ashburton, * s, Callington	1 0	10	01 11/
12000	Ladywell,* l, Salop (12000 prf. also)	2	10	V 28 28 28
5000 2500	Levant, c, t, St. Just	11	10	0 =
10000 5120	Louell, t, Wendron	0	16	0 1¼ 1 1¼ 0 1¼ 1 1¼
30000 7500	Llanrwst,* l, Carnarvon	2	0	0
9000	Marke Valley, c, Linkinhorne	5	11	0 21/8 11/2 2
1800 6000	Medlyn Moor, t, Wendron	3	15	10 1 1/2 1 1/2
23000 8000	Killifreth, t, Chacewater Lady Asiburton, s, Callington Lady Bertha, c, Tavistock Ladywell, t, Salop (12000 prf. also) Lead Era, t, Mold Levant, c, t, St. Just Lomax, s-t, Helston Lovell, t, Wendron Llanrwst, t, Carnarvon Ditto, 10 per cent. pref. Marke Valley, c, Linkinhorne J. Mawston, t, South Wales Medlyn Moor, t, Wendron Mid-Devon, c (& 17000, 3s, 4d, pd.) Mineral Corporation of Gt. Britain* Mostyn Consols, s, F lint.	10	6	8 38 14 38
20000	Mostyn Consols, * s-l, Flint	1 3	0	0 11/8 7/8 11/8
25000	Moray Firth (18000 issned)	2	000	0 4
12000 6144	Mount Carbis, t, c, Redruth	0	10	0 2 13/ 2
4678 12000	Mineral Corporation of Gt. Britain* Mostyn Consols, *s-l, Flint. Mynydd Gorddu, l, Cardigan*. Moray Firth (18000 issned) Moria Du, z, g, s, Anglesea* Mount Carbis, t, c, Redruth New Bronfoyd, *s-t, Cardig (£5 sh.) New Cathedral, *c, t, Gwennap New Codd's Kirchen, t, Illogan New Codd's Kirchen, t, Illogan	3	16	0
2400 8000	New Cook's Kitchen, t, Illogan New Dolcoath, t, S Camborne*	7	7	0 8½ 8 8½ 0 —
0000	and a control of the	-	-	

# [Aug. 1880

		_	=	18	80.
1	Shares. NON-DIVIDEND MINES		con	ceent	led,
1	6000 New Hitty, t. St. Agnes	0	2	. La	HE will be
	10000 New Llanfair, l, Carmarthen	. 1	0	0	14 湯園
1	3000 New Wheal Peevor, t, Redruth	0			3 X X
1	3500 New Tincroft,* t, Lelant	6	0	0	-
	35000 New Wye Valley, l, Montgomery.*	1	0	0	11/11/11
	10000 N. D'Eresby Mount., * l, bl, Carnarv. 12000 North Herodsfoot, l, Liskeard	0		0	IX X
	2000 North Levant, t, c, St. Just 1	13	6	0	X x 1
	50000 North Molton, c, ma, i, Devon	1	. 0	0	- 17
	6000 North Penstruthal, t, c, Gwennap 2936 North Treskerby, c, St. Agnes	1 8		0	11/1/11/11
	12000 Pandora,* l, Carnarvon	2	17		- "
	30000 Pant-y-Mwyn,* l, Mold	2	0	0	76 X1
	30000 Pant-y-Mwyn,* l, Mold 6000 Parracombe, s-l, Devon 45000 Pavys Corporation,* c, Anglesea 7500 Pateley Bridge, l, Yorkshire 15000 Ditto (also 7500 sh. not issued)	0	5	0	100
	7500 Parys Corporation,* c, Anglesea 7500 Pateley Bridge, l, Yorkshire	1	0	0	11/41/4 19
	15000 Ditto (also 7500 sh. not issued)	0	19	0	1%1% 1%
	600 Pendawyes United a Combanne	0 8	15	0	X v .
	5000 Penhalls, t, St. Agnes	3	17	6	8 H
	12000 Pen-yr-Orsedd, * 7, Flintshire	1	0	0	74 2 24
1	12000 Plynlimmon, I, Llanidloes*	0	0	0	-78 ··· 1 1%
	10000 Port Nigel, * s-l, Carnaryonshire	2	10	0	2 11/2 1
	12000 Prince of Wales, c, s, Calstock	0		6	1%1% 13 1% 1 1%
	12000 Plynlimmon, I, Llanidloes*.  10000 Poirose, t, Cornwall 10000 Port Nigel, * s-l, Carnarvonshire 12000 Prince of Wales, c, s, Calstock 12000 Rashleigh, t, c, St. Blazey 50000 So. Cambrian, * l, Cardiganshire 50000 So. Cambrian, * l, Cardiganshire 50000 So. Devon Unit, * c, Buckfastleigh 512 South Dolcoath, c, t, Redruth 6000 South Postruthal, t, c, Gwennap 6000 South Postruthal, t, c, Gamborne 6000 South Roskear, t, c, Camborne 6000 South Roskear, t, c, Camborne 6000 South Waled Crebor*, c, Tavistock, 2043 South Wheal Crofty, c, Iliogan 4000 St. Just United, Cornwall	0	5	0	
	30000 South d'Eresby Mountain, l	1	0	0	13414 1
	35000 So. Devon Unit.,* c, Buckfastleigh.	1	0	0	273 74 %
	512 South Dolcoath, c, t, Redruth 6000 South Penstruthal, t,c, Gwennap	12	5	0	
	6000 South Penstruthal, t,c, Gwennap 6000 South Roskear, t, c, Camborne	8	5	0	1% % %
	6000 South Tolcarne, t, c, Camborne	3	19	0	14" 110
	40000 South Wheal Crebor*, c, Tavistock 2043 South Wheal Crofty, c, Illogan	17	0	0	11/ 17
	4000 St. Just United, Cornwall	17	10	0	
	10000 St. Patrick / Halkin Holywell*	- 1	0	0	74 4 11
	30000 Talybont, * s-l, Cardiganshire	1	. 0	0	- /* //
	40000 Tamar, s-l, Bearalston*	1	0	U	13/ 12/ 11
	10000 Temple,* l, Cardigan	1	0	0	14 11
	5000 Treleigh Wood, t, Redruth	6	1		
	12000 Trevince Consols, t, c, Gwennap 6000 Trugo, c, St. Columb	0		0	26 11 .
	640 Truro,* l, Nerquis, Flintshire	10	0	0	76 1/2 A
1	10000 Tyn-y-Fron,* l, Cardiganshire	1	0	0	
	11000 Un. Van & Glyn, * l, (& 41500 other sh 1000 Vaughan, * l, Cardiganshire	10	0	0	86 1/1
1	12000 West Assheton, l, Carnaryon	10	0	U	
	6000 West Basset, c, IllogantI	7	0	4	17 151/5
1	6000 West Caradon, c, St. Cleer	0	3	0	3 2%
1	3000 W. Craven Moor, l, Pateley Brdge* 10240 West Devon Consols, c, Calstock	10	0	0	274 31
1	12000 West Holway,* l, Flintshire	1	0	0	2 1/2 21/4
1	6000 West Kitty, t, St. Agnes	0	7	U	
1	5000 West Mary Ann,* l, Menheniot 3000 Westminster United, Llanarmon	5	0	8	134 1 13
1	20000 West Pateley Bridge, * 1, Yorkshire.	1	0	0	134
1	12000 West Phœnix, t, c, Caradon 5190 West Poldice, St. Day!	0	6	8	1¾ 2¼ 2 11
1	10000 West Vor, t, c, ars-m, Breage	5 2		0	21/4 2 25
1	2048 West Wheal Frances, t, Illogan!	29	6	3	15 141
1	3000 West Wheal Peevor, t, Redruth 1000 West Wheal Towan, c, t, Illogan	1 25	12	6	10 9 9
1	12000 West Wheal Towan, c, t, Illogan 12000 West Wye Valley, t, Montgomery.	25	0	0	25 1
	6000 Wheal Agar, c, Illogan;	13	15	0	614 6 83
1	6144 Wheal Basset, c, Illogan!	34	2	6	31/2 3 3)
	3000 W. Craven Moor, I. Pateley Brdge* 10240 West Devon Consols, c. Calstock 12000 West Holway, * I. Flintshire 6000 West Kitty, I. St. Agnes 5000 West Miry Ann, * I. Menheniot 3000 West Miry Ann, * I. Menheniot. 12000 West Miry Bridge, * I. Yorkshire 12000 West Pateley Bridge, * I. Yorkshire 12000 West Phenix, I. Caradon. 1519 West Poldice, St. Day; 10000 West Poldice, St. Day; 1000 West Wheal Frances, I. Illogan; 1000 West Wheal Peevor, I. Redruth 1000 West Wheal Towan, C. I. Illogan; 12000 West Wheal Awan, C. Illogan; 144 Wheal Basset, C. Illogan; 1544 Wheal Basset, C. Illogan; 1555 W. Comford, & No. Tres., G. Wennap	0	2	0	31/4 31/4 3
	10000 Wheal Towell a St Hilany	5	0	0	1110 10
	12000 Wheal Jewell, c, St. Hilary 2048 Wheal Jane, t, Keal	0	10	0	1 ¾ 4¼ 3½
	2000 Wheal Owles, t, St. Just I	7	3	10	8 78
	6000 Wheal Prussia, c, Cardrew	- 1	0	0	1 1 1
	12000 Wheal Russell, c, Tavistock	2 2	1 15	6	314 24
í	and it ment meneral of mentile	6	10	V.,.	356 214

 $bl, \ \, \text{blende} \ \, ; \ \, c, \ \, \text{copper} \ \, ; \ \, g, \ \, \text{gold} \ \, ; \ \, l, \ \, \text{lead}; \ \, s, \ \, \text{silver}; \ \, sl, \ \, \text{slate}; \\ s.l, \ \, \text{silver-lead}; \ \, t, \ \, \text{tin}; \ \, z, \ \, \text{zin}; \ \, i, \ \, \text{iron}; \ \, a, \ \, \text{arsenie}.$   $\text{* Limited Liability Companies}; \ \, i \ \, \text{quoted on the Stock Exchange}; \\ \, 1 \ \, \text{have paid dividends}.$ 

# NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES; FOREIGN AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS; TRAMWAYS; INSURANCE COMPANIES; GAS, IRON AND COAL, WAGON COMPANIES, &c.

	MON-DITTEMEND FORMIGH	6.41		4315
Share	8.	1	Pau	d. Clos. pr.
15000 30000 40000	Anglo-Espana, sul (& 5000 sh. 10l.) Birdseye Creek, g, California* Blue Tent, hyd, California Brazilian, g,* Brazil Buena Ventura,* l, Spain (£2 sh.).	2 4 5 1 1	0 0 0 0 10	02 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
15000 82500 34433 15000 49935 75000 65000 90000 200000	Canada,* g, Canada Canadian, c, sul,* Canada Cedar Creek, g, California* Chicago, s, Utah* Chontales, g, s, Nicaragua*; Colombian Hydraulic, g, Colombia Colorado United, s-l Colorado*†; Consolidated Mining Devala Moyar,* g, Wynaad Don Pedro North del Rey*	1 4 5 10 2 1 5 1 0 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 10 0	013% 15% 013% 15% 0 0 0 0 021% 23% 014 3% 014 3% 014 3%
20000 100000 100000 10000 12000 100000 100000 50000	English Australian, g, Victoria* Exchequer, g, s, California*† Frontenac, *, Ontario, Canada Hornachos, *, s-l, Spain Hultafall, *l, bl, Orebro, Sweden Ind. Glenrock, *g, Wynnad (fy.pd) Isabelle, g, s, *California.  I.X.L., g, S, California Javali, g, Nicaragua* Kapanga, *g, New Zealand	1 1 10 5 1 1 1 1	0000000000	0 1 1½ 0 ½ ½ 0 ½ 0 ½ 0 10 0 2 2½ 0 1½ 0 1½ 0 ½ 3½ 0 ½ 3½ 0 ½ 0 ½ 0 ½ 0 ½
65000 7587 9000 40000 100000	Last Chance,* s, Utah	5 2 5 10 1 1 1 1 1	00000900	0 0 010½ 11 0 0 0 0 5% %
3000 50000 80000 80000 25000 25000 40000	Oregon, g, Oregon, U.S. (pref. sh.) Panulcillo, c, Ohili*† Pestarena United, g, Italy*† Plerrefitte* (20000 pref. Pitanqui,*g, Brazil (in. 6000 £1 pd) Placerville, g, q, Oaiifornia	4 4 3 1 0 2 0	0 0 0 0 10 0 10 0	0 4 4½ 0 3/16 5/16 0 3 3½ 0 2½ 2½ 0 0
100000 25300 200 34022	Rossa Grande, g, Brazil*† (£1 sh.). Ruby and Dunderberg, g, Nevada* Ditto (10 per cent. deb. conv.) San Pedro,* c, Chili	1 10 50	0 0 0 12	0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>16</sub> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>16</sub> 0 7 7 ½ 0 6 ½ ¾

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

GAS COMPANIES.		
Issue. Shares. Pd. 5000 20Bahia [L] all.	Clos.	nr.
5000 20Bahia [L] all	15	16
		61/
10000 5 Ditto, New [L] 4 297008tkBrentford Consolidated100	3/	3/ nm
29700Stk Brentford Consolidated 100	150	154
14000 20 British	35	37
550000StkCommercial100	103	108
20000 20Continental Union [L] all	2014	21 14
20000 20 Do. do. New, 1869, 1872 14	L die	1/22
10000 20 Do. do. 7 per ct. Preference all	241/	25 I/
23406 10European [L]	101/	2079
94850 .StkGaslight and Coke, A, Ord100	100	104
50000 10 Ditto, 4th issue	190	134
50000 10 Ditto, 5th issue		1017
284200Stk Do, 4 per cent. Deb. Stock100	100	10 %
6000 10 Hong Forgand Chias	102	104
5000 10Hong Kong and China all	15	16
2800000 .Stk Imperial Continental100	192	195
386500 Stk London	183	188
12000 5 Malta & Mediterranean [L] all	21/4	234
100000 Metrop. of Melbourne 6 p.c. Deb	104	106
25000 20Monte Video [L] all	171/2	
10000 5Ottoman [L]	21/4	
30000 5Oriental [L] all	7 7	
27500 20Rio de Janeiro [L] all	271/2	28 1/2
500000StkSouth Metropolitan, A100	205	
500008tk Ditto, ditto, B100	183	187

50000 Virneoerg, c, Kheinbreith, Ger."... 2 0 0... ½ ½
54800 Yorke Peninsula, c, So. Australia... 1 0 0... ½ ½
54800 Yorke Pen., c, South Aust. Pref.... 1 0 0... ½ ½

INSUR	ANCE COMPANIES.
150000   150   1	ANCE COMPANIES.
	BANKS.
50000 20 English B 60000 25 London a 50000 10 London a 50000 20 London C 100000 11 National	BANKS.  all 10½ 11½ yptian Banking [L] all 25 26 uustralasia all 78 80 iritish Columbia all 17 18 iritish North America all 52 54 gypt all 23 30 etw South Wales all 56 58 etw Zealand all 21½ 22½ outh Australia all 25 37 33 if Ind. Aust., & China all 22½ 23½ outh Ganta all 22 33 ictoria 25 37 33 if Ind. Aust., & China all 22½ 23½ outh Ganta all 22½ 23½ hk. of Rio de Janeiro [L] 10 1½ 1¾ pm nd River Plate [L] 10 1½ 1¾ pm nd River Plate [L] 11 13½ 1¾ pm nd River Plate [L] 11 12 3½ hartered of Australia all 23½ 24½ Bank of N. Zealand [L] 3½ ½ dis par Bank Orporation all 19 20 nd National [L] 5 7½ 8½ f British So. Africa [L] 25 54 55 Australia all 62 63
FODERON AND	MISCELL ANDOUG SMOCKS
Argentine, 1888, 6 Bolivia, 6 per cent Brazilian, 1885, 5 p Chilian, 1886, 7 p City of Melbourne City of Melbourne City of Providence City of Providence City of Toronto, 6 Egyptian Govern Ditto, 7 per cent Ditto, 7 per cent Ditto, 8 per cent Ditto, 8, Daira Foreign and Colon Ditto, 5 per cent Peruvian, 1870, 6 p Ditto, 1872, 5 per Russian, 5½ per ce Bpanish, Quicksity United States Mor	D MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.    Per cent.   27 89

hare		AND					NI		nia.	
100 15	Abbot, Joh Albion Ste Alltami Co	n, and	y. Co [L]	£	75	0 0		16	15	dis
5	Alltami Co	olliery C	o. [L]	[11]	5	0	***	3	4	
100	Arlabarro	r cent.	bier		90	0		3/4 51	48	dis
3	Bagnall Jo	the one	Sone		3	Ŏ		11/4	11/2	CELD
10 50	Benhar Co Bilbao Iron	al Co. [I	4]		10 50	0		26	23/8	
50	Benhar Co Bilbao Iros Bilson & C	rump M	dw Coll	[L]	10	0			-	
					12 40	0	***	41/2	5 20	pm
100	Brown, Ba Brown, Jo	hn, and	Co. [L]		70	0		13	121/2	dis
3	Cakemore, Ditto (7½ Cammell a	Cseway.	Grn.ord	l.sh.	3	0	***			
100	Cammell a	nd Co.	L]		80	0		834	101/2	dis
20	Cannock &	Hunting	rton Coa	11.14	10	0	***	11	101/2	dis
5	Central Sw Chapel Ho	use Coll	iery		5	0				
50	Charlton I Chatterley	Iron Co.	[L]		50			3 71/4	734	
10	Chatterley Chillington Consett for Consett Sp Cooke, Will Darlington Davy Brot	n Iron C	o. [L]		10	0		416	434	
1	Consett Sp	anish O	re [L]		7			20 %	20½ pr	pm
50	Cooke, Wil	lliam, ar	nd Co. [	L]	45	7		30	35	dis
50	Davy Brot	hers [L]	о. [ъ]		15 22	10	***	101/2	10	dis pm
	Davy Brot Ebbw Vale				20	0	***	10%	101/2	dis
100	Fox, Samu Genl, Mini	el, and	Co. [L]	nd.)	80	0	***	3	31/6	
50	Knowles,	Andrew,	and Co.	[L]				12	11	dis
10 20	Knowles, Llay Hall Llynvi and	Coal, Ire	on, &c. [	L)—	10	0	***	45/8	47/8	
10	Lydney&	Wigpool	Iron Or		9		***	9	8	dis
10	Marbella I	ron Ore	Co. [L]		10	0		21/4	2½ 2½ 2¾ 2¾	
10	Midland I Monkland	Iron &	Coal Co.	TLI	10	0		21/8	23/2	pm
100	Mwyndy I Nant-y-Gl	ron Ore	14		- 3	15	***	2	11/2	dia
3	Nerbudda	Coal an	d Iron [	L]	2	/8	***	30 1 7/8	35	dis
10	Nerbudda Newport A Northmet Northfield Palmer's S Parkgate I	bercarn	Coal Co	[L]	10	0		1 1/8 6 1/2	7	
10	Northfield	Iron Co	). [L]	. [11]	8	13	***	3	31/2	dis
35 100	Palmer's S	hipbldg	& Iron	[L]	35	0	***	1034	31/2 101/4 43/4	dis
20	Patent Nu Pelsall Cos	t and B	olt [L]		14	0	***	8	8½pn 3½	pm n xd
50	Pelsall Cos Rhymney	l and lr	on [L]		17		***	20	31/2	dis
10	Sandwell 1	Park Col	liery Co	. FLI	10		***	151/2	161/2	
100	Shotts Iro Sheepbrid	n Co. [L	J	1	00	U		45	50	-11-
50	Bilkstone	& Dodw.	Cl.& Iron	n [L]	45	U		143/4	141/4	dis
50	Somorrost Staveley I	ro Iron	Co. [L]	CTA	50	0				
100	Ditto	ditte	B	. [11]	10	0		- 9	41/4	pm
15 50	Teesside In	ron & Er	Good A	orks	15 26	0		7 7	16 115 5 d	16
25		ditto	B	[m]	25	0		2136	231/2	
20						0		14	13	dis
100	Vancouve Vickers, 8 W.Cumbe	ons, and	Co. [L]		100	0	***			
25	w.Cumbe	riandire	on & Stee	ILL L	20	0	**	9	8 1/2	dis
		WAGO	N CO	MPA	N	TE	g			
Shan					1	Pd.	IJ,		Clos.	pr.
10	Birmingha Ditto 2	am Wag	on Co. [		610	0	***	141/2	15	
10	Ditto 1	oref., 6 p	er cent.			0	***	111/8	11 1/2	pm
20	British W Gloucester	agon Co	. [L]		10	0		73/4	814	
10	Ditto 8	th issue			5	0	***	56	1/	dis
10	Met. Rail.	Car. & W	agon Co	).[L]	5	0	***	21/2	23/	pm
10	Ditto I	tail. Car	& Wag	.[L]	10	0	***	1114	FF 13	pm
10	Ditto pi	ref., 6 pe	gon Co	*****	20	0	***	par	1/8	pm
5	Rail, Car.	Li Oldi	urv		- 5	0	***	33/4	41/4	
10	Ditto I	oref., 6 p	tock Co.	(L)	10	0	***	41/2	5 81/4	
	Sheffield V	Vagon (	lo. [L]	- fwa3	15	0	***	1	3/4	dis

	TRAMWAYS.
ice. 15 dis	Issue. Shares.   Pd. Cas. p.
4	7140 10Belfast Street Tramways all 78
48 dis	3000 10 Ditto, 6 per cent. Preference all10 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12
1½ 2¾	25000 10Bordeaux Tram & Omni. [L]all 10%10%10
261/2	24000 10 Dublin all 15 / 15 / 14690 10 Dublin all 15 / 15 / 14690 10 Edinburgh Street Transpays all 14/14/19
5 pm 20 dis	35000 10Glasgow Tramway & Omni. [L]. 912/13/
12½ dis	7500 10 Hull Street Tramways
8¼ dis 10½ dis	7500
10% dis	15000 10London Street Tramways all10½ ll 60000 10North Metropolitan all15 15½
4	8000 10Nottingham and District [L] all8% 9% 15947 10Provincial [L]
734	6000 10 Sheffield
0½ pmxd % pm	6000 10Sunderland [L]
35 dis 10 dis	12000 10Tramways of France [L] all% 720 16500 10Tramways of Germany [L] all 9% is
4¼ pm 10½ dis	20000 5Tramways and Gen. Works [L]. all 5½ 124 40000 5Tramways Union [L] all 6½ 1
31/6	Sunderland [L]
11 dis	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES
47% 8 dis	Shares Pd Clos. VI.
2½ 2½ pm	Shares, Pd. Clos. pt.  Stk. Anglo-American
2½ pm 2¾ 1½ dis	20 Direct United States Cable 20 0 12% 127 10 Eastern 10 0 934 10
35 1% dis	10 Great Northern
7	25 Indo-European 25 0 249 257 10 Mediterranean Extension 10 0 24 34 8 Reuters 8 0 94 259 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250
3½ dis 10¼ dis 4¾ pm	8 Reuters 8 0 372 Stk. Submarine 100 0240 250
8%pm xd	20 Western and Brazilian
31/2 dis	
16½ 50	MISCELLANEOUS
14¼ dis 40 dis	10 Brighton Aquerium (L) 10 0 4%
20 pm	Stk. Cent. of New Jersey Con. Mort. 100 0 103 14 ym 25 City of London Real Property 12 0 3½ 4½ m 5 Diamond Rock Boring 4 10 3¾ 3½ di
20 pm 4½ pm 6 1 15/16 5 dis	16 Fore Street Warehouse [L] 14 0 5½ 6½ pm
231/2	15 Foster, Porter, and Co. [L] 10 10 11 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
13 dis 2 dis	8tk. Oent, of New Jersey Con. Mort. 100 0199 112 25 City of London Real Property 12 03444
8½ dis	25 National Discount [L]
	Stk. N. Cent. Rail. Mort., 6 per cent. 10 6101 103 10 Pawson and Co. [L]
Clos. pr.	Stk. Pennsyl.Gen.Mort., 6 p. c. 1880 100 0 114 116 Stk. Do. Con.Sink-Fund. 6 p. c. 1905 100 0 114 116
15 1½ pm 11¾	Stk. Scottish Australian Invt. Co. 100 0165 Stk. Ditto New Ordinary
01/	Stk. Ditto 6 per c. guar. pref100 0107 Stk. Ditto 5 per c. guar. pref100 0107 344
½ dis 2½ pm	12 Telegraph Const. & Maint. [L] 12 0 33/4 33/4 5 Ditto, 2nd Bonus, 3 per cent 5 0 33/4 33/4 10 District Salaham & Conpag Co. 10 0 32 33
11½ pm	Stk. Scottish Ausfralian Invt. Co. 100         0185         185           Stk. Ditto         New Ordinary
_ ½ pm	Str. Union Facility, 13t More
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